IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" IS THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, OF THE ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. all communications must be Addressed.

No. 155 941—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
*2nd May	EGYPT	8000	....	....
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
*31st "	MANTUA	11000	....	....
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	....	....
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000	....	....
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000	....	....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	13000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	....	....
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*These Vessels will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	5th May
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	18th "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	5th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	15th "
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	19th "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	17th "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th "
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th "
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	11th Nov

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez .. ..Rs.	413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..... "	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool "	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... "	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..... "	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..... "	605	957
Bombay to New York ..... "	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..... "	446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and expreienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., AGENTS, Bombay.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Bombay about

Umona.. 5500 13th June, 1913

Fare Rs. 350 to Rs 440.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred

9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per " *

*If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.

Barjora ...3164 Thurs. 1st May. 9 a.m. † C. M.

Lhasa ...2181 Friday 2nd May † 6 a.m. direct.

Linga ...2185 Mon. 5th May 11 a.m.* P.D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 1st May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172, tons, on Wednesday the 30th April, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 15th "
†Lindula	3358	" 29th "
*Pentakota	3418	" 12th June.

†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY. 30th April, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	7th May, 1913.
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	4th June, 1913.
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Lafont	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Cousiz	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	May 15, 1913
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	June 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	July 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	4050	G. Belsito	May 22, 1913
Capri	4196	E. Portunato	June 22, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent.

BANKS

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up .. Gold $ 3,250,000,00

Reserve Fund ..... " " 3,250,000,00

Undivided Profits.... " " 627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C—

BRANCHES.—

Bombay.	Cebu	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY, Agent

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000

CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000

CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432

RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A. Manager

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000

Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000

Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000

Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

WHAT EVERY PIANOFORTE STUDENT SHOULD KNOW.

It has been recommended as important in the highest degree that the student of the Pianoforte should acquire a knowledge of the construction and history of the pianoforte; the instruments so capable of tone shading and yet so little understood by 95 per cent. of those who use it. Gradation of power in the pianoforte is one of the assets of the pianist and is one which adds effectiveness of performance if applied with a modicum of good taste. A perusal, therefore, of those instructive articles on the pianoforte in Grove's Dictionary, of Music and Musicians, will serve to furnish valuable information which will enable the student to trace through the centuries the gradual addition of various improvements to the pianoforte and which will undoubtedly add to the interest of the pianist who will all the more enjoy the perfect touch and soulful tone of the English-made

BROADWOOD,

if it be remembered that neither Bach nor Mozart were so privileged but had to be content with the jingle and tinkle of the clavichords and harpsichords which have for many years past found a resting place from finger fury.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOFORTES,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000

RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000

RESERVE FUND ..... " 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

BANKS.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211

CAPITAL (fully paid up) £8,000,000

SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

LONDON :—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS :—

BANK OF ENGLAND,

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd.

UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank:

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000

PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000

RESERV FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.	
White Rose	150o	"	"
Chester	125o	"	"
Devoe's	125o	"	"
Monkey	125o	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,

CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,

MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES

HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,

And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

WE have ADMITTED Mr. HABIB CURRIMBHOY, as PARTNER, in the Firm of Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co., from the 1st of January, 1913.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect, of which notices have been received, will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 1st May, 1913, at 3 P. M. (Bombay Time) :—

60 61. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—(60) for obtaining particulars as to the portion of the Babula Tank reclaimed, the area utilized for various purposes and the area available for disposal, and (61) for obtaining a report regarding the possibility of obtaining a portion of the Nowroji Hill Estate from the Improvement Trust with a view to its being kept as an open space for recreation purposes.

62. From Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin—For amalgamating certain Committees and for expressing an opinion that the amalgamated committees should hold a meeting at least once a month.

63-64. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—(63) for obtaining a report as to the feasibility of introducing Trackless Trollies or Motor Buses to facilitate traffic from Parel to Dadar, and (64) for addressing Government for an amendment of the Bombay Municipal Act so as to exempt bicycles and tricycles from the toll leviable under Section 190 of the Act.

65-66. From Mr. R. S. Navalkar—(65) for obtaining a report as to the lighting of the foot bridges between the Churchgate and Charni Road Stations, and (66) for obtaining a report as to the narrowness of the Girgaum Road on Chira Bazar side.

67. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.—For appointing certain Councillors to be members of Committees regarding the refund of Town Duty, and regarding the provision of buildings for primary schools in the city.

68-70. From Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, seconded by Mr. Hooseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee—(68) for obtaining a report as to the construction of a Vegetable Market near the Munjid station. (69) for obtaining a report as to the up-keep of the Keshavji Naik Fountain situate in Dongri Street and (70) for obtaining a report as to the improvement of the Munjid Bridge so as to obviate the danger of accidents.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 29th April, 1913.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

ON and from 1st May, 1913, the following CHANGES in RUNNING will take place owing to the ALTERATIONS in the track at Bori Bunder.—

(1). The Clare Road—Elphinstone Circle line of Cars will discontinue running.

(2). An extra Clare Road service will run via Hornby Road to Museum West.

(3). The Grant Road—Bori Bunder service will run to Museum East.

(4). The Tardeo—Museum East service will run to Grant's Buildings.

(5). The Pydhowni—Sassoon Dock service now running via Elphinstone Circle will run via Hornby Road.

A. T. COOPER,
Managing Engineer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits in the name of MOTIBHAI MANIBAI JASBHAI, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased, being joint Hindu family property.

YASHACHANDRA MOTEBHAI MANIBHAI JASBHAI, Hindu Inhabitant, a student, residing at Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, adopted son of the deceased above named.....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Thirteen, and in the third year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
H. H. WADIA,
The 21st day of April, 1913.
Messrs. HIRALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30, 8-30, and 10.

A SINGLE ITEM
from our Programme is enough to fill the house.

THE GRAND NATIONAL
The most exciting race in the world before your eyes from start to finish.
You can see it
NOWHERE ELSE.

Besides that, we have a

BIG FILM PROGRAMME,
including dramatic, topical and comic films.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST
RIEDL BROTHERS
In a new series of heart-stopping feats, more wonderful than ever.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE "TIVOLI" OF THE EAST.
CINEMA THEATRES CO., LTD.

TO-NIGHT ONE SHOW ONLY,
6-30 to 8-30.

"THE MELBOURNES"
IN THEIR MILITARY SKETCH
"THE SENTRY BOX!."
TOM MELBA
The Man that will MAKE YOU LAUGH.
THE WORLD'S "BEST" FILMS.
ANOTHER "CINEMA" EXCLUSIVE.
THE PARTING OF THE WAYS
A GRAND FEATURE FILM PLAY.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
OUR 10 O'CLOCK SHOW
will be at

THE ALCAZAR.
2 minutes from Cinema de Luxe.
1 minute from MAIDANIA.
OUR PROGRAMME WILL BE GIVEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ALCAZAR'S.
AND EVERY WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, & MONDAY.
CINEMA DE LUXE
SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS
TWO SHOWS AS USUAL,
6-30 and 10.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

THE "ALCAZAR,"

CINEMA THEATRES, Co., Ltd.
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
1 MINUTE'S WALK from MAIDANIA.
Twice Nightly at 6-30 and 10.

MDLLE. LYGIE
IN HER LATEST ORIGINAL CREATION
"THE SILVER DANCE."
MISS DOT CAREY
THE WHIRL WIND DANCER.
OUR CYNTHIA
IN HER LATEST CATCHY CHORUS SONGS.

AUGMENTED BY OUR PICTURES.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF FILMS.

TO-NIGHT "DOUBLE BILL"
At 10 p. m.
ALCAZAR & CINEMA DE LUXE
Programmes Combined, Including
THE MELBOURNES
In their Laughable Sketch
THE SENTRY BOX.
TOM MELBA
THE FUNNY MAN.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13. KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Commencing SATURDAY, 26th April 1913.
SEE OUR 3
GRAND STAR FILMS
1.—AVIATOR'S GENEROSITY.
2.—THE ROMAN TYRENT. (Coloured.)
3.—THE LITTLE WIDOW.
PRICES Re. 1, and Ans. 8, 4 and 2.

TIME.

FIRST SHOW	7 to 8-30 p.m.
SECOND SHOW	9 to 10-30 p.m.
THIRD SHOW	11 to 12-30 p.m.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-15 to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE.

GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEES AND FIRST SHOW.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.

NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.

AT ONCE
FOR THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
LIMITED.

20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 " " MACHINEMEN.
Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.

Apply at once to
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited.
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbedevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All mateearils stocked.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

FLAT WANTED.—UNFURNISHED. TWO Bedrooms with Bathrooms essential. Electric Light and Fans, Good servants' quarters, airy situation. Apply Box No. 678, care of "Bombay Gazette."

GMEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following size—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

HOTELS.

DOUBLE ROOMS and SINGLE ROOMS, available at Queen's Mansions, PRIVATE HOTEL, Fort.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—2 BLACK POODLE PUPS (BITCHES). Winners of first prize for best litter at Bombay Dog Show. The dame "Lavender Lass," also took two prizes. Both parents imported, and pedigree includes many champions on both sides. Apply MRS. V. ROBERTS,
Engine House Road, Kirkee.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 917, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room. etc Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, beautifully furnished with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 931, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FLAT, on the Cooperage, 4 Rooms, a Bath Room, Servants' Quarters, etc., and fitted with Electric Light, Fans, etc. Apply Box No. 927, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, or Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO
WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
A HIGHLY DRAMATIC AND SENSATIONAL PICTURE.
THROWN TO THE LIONS.
A STORY OF ANCIENT ROME. MAGNIFICENTLY COLOURED.
BEREZ NA.
An Episode of 1812. A true story from the life of the great Napoleon.
HEAPS OF FUN IN OUR COMICS.
THE LEADING LADY.....(A Delightful Comedy.)
NEIGHBOURS.....(Comic play by Max Linder.)
FOOLSHEAD JEALOUS.....(One roar of laughter from firs to last.)
4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOW on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

FEVER AND AGUE ARE THE MOST DEADLY MENACE TO HEALTH IN THE EAST.
TAKE
AGUE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS. FEVER.
Price Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR BOMBAY.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4²³⁄₃₂d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
THIRD EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT BOMBAY.
1913

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A LEDGER CLERK, must write a neat hand and be well up in accounts. Pay according to qualifications. Apply at once to HONY. SECRETARY, R. B. YACHT CLUB.

WANTED, an ELECTRICIAN, to take charge of an installation at Ahmedabad. Experience with oil engines and accumulators essential. Salary Rs. 70 per mensem.
Applicants should state their age and experience and submit copies of testimonials.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Public Works Department, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY EUROPEAN FOREMAN to take charge of an Iron Foundry employing 75 to 80 hands. Must be a competent Moulder. Apply stating age with testimonials and salary expected to "Castings" care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A HEAD DRAFTSMAN, having experience of designs and estimates of Canal Masonry Works, etc., and also an ASSISTANT DRAFTSMAN, with the above qualifications.
Applications should reach the Undersigned before the 30th instant, with copies of testimonials.
ALFRED W. HANDAL,
Executive Engineer,
Lonand District,
Nira Right Bank Canal.
No. D/16 of 1913, Executive Engineer's Office, Lonand District,
Camp Phalton, 10th April, 1913.

WANTED.

IT is proposed to appoint a Lecturer to deliver two Lectures for Bombay Teachers, in the Elphinstone High School, on the following subject:—
Diseases and other morbid conditions that render the presence of children at school undesirable, and the signs by which Teachers may recognise them.
The Lecturer should be a qualified medical man, preferably one who has devoted special attention to children's diseases. He should submit to Government a report of his Lectures suitable for printing and distribution. The lectures will take place in July or August. The honorarium offered is Rs. 100. Applicants should send in their applications to the Director of Public Instruction, by 31st May, 1913.
W. H. SHARP,
Director of Public Instruction.
Office of the Director of Puplic Instruction, Poona, 24th April, 1913.

WANTED SUFFERERS to use our harmless SANYASI'S OIL, externally, for nervous debility (unitching). A Phial Rs. 2 only. Dr. RUPCHAND B. M., Shikarpur, Sind.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—An English gentleman would like to take up RESIDENCE with European couple as paying guest. Terms moderate, and Fort preferred. Write to Box No. 943, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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	Discount Rate,
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
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Monthly...	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

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B. O. C.

B. O. C KEROSINES

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A. & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Minocher Villa," Sassoon Dock, Colaba, near the Tram Terminus, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, by John Roberts and others. Rich glass, crockery and best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawingroom sofas and chairs, cabinet and ornaments, picture carpets, table hanging and hall lamps, sweet-toned cottage piano, French books, large bookcase, Zoonda cupboards by Robert, English safe, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, ice box, meat safes, cane furniture, bentwood chairs, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Herant Odian, Esq., and others.

The property of another gentleman.—One handsome strong rubber tyred victoria with a grey Hungarian horse and a set of harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Chestunt gelding, goes well in saddle.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th April, 1913.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstead Rd., Haverstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE
is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.
PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.
Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jmnagar Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.
A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc., etc.
New features, including illustrations, added in the second year.
Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Rs. 1-3
For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.
For free sample copy and revised Adv. rate Please write to the MANAGER, INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla. No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Galavale, 2441 tons, Captain E. Scarf, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Baroda, 1908 tons, Captain P. E. Lyone, will sail today for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 13 cabin and 85 deck passengers.

The steamer Elsa, 2303 tons, Captain K. M. Warsoc, sailed yesterday for Port Said with a general cargo.

The steamer Dan, 2759 tons, Captain M. Cuchiel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Itola, 3,401 tons, Captain W. W. Tucker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of timber, rice and general.

The Steamer Crossby, 2530 tons, Captain J. S. Williamson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 18th April with a cargo of coal.

The Hall Line steamer Branson Hall, 2727 tons, Captain L. Field, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 26th March with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Itinda, 3397 tons, Captain H. Mclelland, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N, Co's steamer Canara, 3,889 tons, Captain R. Philips sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Austria, 4870 tons, Captain M. D. Casulich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Sutherland, 2277 tons, Captain A. Longstaff, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Ward ... R I M
R I M S Minto ...Lieut G H Finnis... R I Marine
Patrick Stewart...Townsend ..... I G T S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—APRIL 29.

Baroda..... ..1893 Lyne .....M M & Co
Baron Fairlie...2323 Corey ..... K N & Co
Barala...1899 Milne ... . M & Co
Barjora..... 1908 Cannon .....M M & Co
Brankome Hall...2727 Field .....K Nixon & Co
Cheltonian.....2761 Jones.....K N & Co
Canara.....3889 Phillips ..... M M & Co
Crossby ... 2530 Williamson ... ...
Dan ..... 2759 Cuchiel... .. ..
Eaton Hall ...2330 Dyason.....Philadelphia... 10-4...W & A & Co
Faris... ....767 Coates.....Arab Steamers
Gallia... .....555 .....Jones.....J M and Co
Galavale ....2441 Scars.....A Yule
Helios.....840 Knudsen.....F F C & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob.....K N & Co
Iran.....4066 Peabody.....K N & Co
Itola .....3401 Tucker..... .....M M & Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis ..... Turkish G Boat
Magdala... .... 3134 Galloway...W & A G & Co
Obra .....3521 Fenwick ... M M and Co
Rio Sado.....Ortegoo.....Port Gun boat
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda ..... Nacoda
Sangola.....3349 Scott .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A African Monarch	2593	Dakers	....	10-5	Kobe ... T M & Co
B Assaye	4359	Cookman	Shanghai	7-5	P and O S N Co
C and R Den of Airlie	3735	Thomson	M'sailes	8-5	K N & Co
D&E Vellore	3163	Kidd-ton	..	30-4	T M&Co
K Banca	3794	Potter	.....	Ko'e	P & O Co
S Persepolis	2333	Sather	Liverpool &c.	1-5	W & A G & Co
M Pandua	2125	Handcock	.....		M M & Co
N Clintonia	2440	Mathews	R E Collins&Co		
O Hatsumet	.....	2584	Peters	Naples	7-5 ... T M and Co
P Falls of Nith	3021	Mackenzie	...	Antwerp	9-5 ... W and A G & Co
Q Markgraf	2325	Kasch	.....	Zanzibar	3-5 ... A S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kamkura Maru ...3728 Hoai ..N Y Kaisha
2 Jasalis...4086 Mitchell ...Dunkirk ..27-4
3 Persepolis...2283 Liverpool etc., ...1-5 W & A G & Co
W & A G & Co
4 Saigon Maru.....3311 Yamaguchi ..... O N Kaisha
5 Worsley Hall.....2238 Seaborn ...29-4... K N & Co
6 Chanda.....3311 Cunningham .. M M & Co
7 Gabloonz... ..4771 Gillober ...A L S N Co
8 Clan Macphee ...3224 Day ...Dunkirk ... 30-4 ...W & A G Co
9 Tannenfels...3411 Gordes ...W & A G & Co
10&11 Huntsman... 4827 Goldsman...Dunkirk ... 2-5 ...T M & Co
12&13 Egypt.....4207 Summers London.. .. P & O Co
15 Orsiolo...2849 Chinery ...Venice...S N Co Offside.
K Dwarka ...739 Moxon ...Repairing ...24-4... M & Co

M W D D

Homayun.....2114 Jones .....Jeddah .. 1-5 .. Morrison & Co
Bahrein...1402 Grant....P. Gulf ..Arab Stm Ld H W P D
Ponani.....552 Vollijj .....Bo S N Co
Banadari .....829 Goolam .....Bo S N Co
Indravati.....573 Esmail... ....Bo S N Co
Kaveri .....553 Mahomed ...Bo S N Co
Austria .... 4330 Casulich ... ...A L S N Co
Sutherland...2277 Longstaff ... ...

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
28	Dir.....	Cuchiel ...	Jeddah, Apl 17
29	B. Hall	Field	Glasgow Mar 26
	Crossby	Willimson ...	Calcutta, Apl 18
	Dan	Tucker ...	Rangoon Apl 19
	Sutherland ...	Longstaff ...	Calcutt Apl 14
	Austria	Casulich ...	Kobe Mar. 29

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2 9	Elsa	Warsoc	Port Said
	Canara.....	Phillips	Calcutta
	Itinda	McClelland.	Calcutta
	Galavale	Scearf	Calcutta

The steamer Baroda, Captain Lyne, obtained her port clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

The steamer Brankome Hall began to load yesterday for Liverpool &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ancho Line s s Circassia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 28th instant

The Ellerman Line s s City of Lahore homeward bound passed Port Said on the morning of the 29th instant.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittiml Co's s s Sicilia bound from Genoa left Aden for Bombay on the 28th instant and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 4th of May. And the same Co's steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 29th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—30 bales wool, M Goculdas ; 33 bales wool, H Ghogmal ; 50 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co ; 216 cwts Indian Chutney, 22 cwts Curry Powder, M Poonjiaji and Co ; 100 cwts old metal Scrap, P A Kulkarni : 20,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 10 bales wool, S Keshrimal ; 11 bales wool, A Vallabdas ; 60 bales wool, G Goolabchand ; 29 bales wool, Bombay Co ; 13 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—4 cwts stone powder, P A Kulkarni ; 166 cwts empty staves, 81 cwts hogs heads, 67 cwts iron hoops, Spencer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

Den of Airlie s—990 cwts gingelly seed 2,973 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Eaton Hall s—6,400 lbs casein J Rockfeller and Co.

FOR HULL.

Huntsman s—6,000 cwts cotton seed, 4,006 cwts castor seed, Sanday and Co ; 6,018 cwts castor seed, G Bhimji.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Egypt s—3 bales cotton carpets, H Cawasji.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—12 bales cow hides, 5 sheep skins, A E Haji Mahomed ; 128 bales goat and sheep skins, 27 cow hides, W and A Graham ; 47 bales cow hides, 24 bales goat and sheep skins, R M Mooka; 4 bales woolen carpets, H Bakerbhoy and Co ; 1 bale woolen carpets, H S B and A D Dassons ; 37 cwts, fish maws, R Dhunji and Co ; 30 cwts Singapur canes, R Canji ; 39 cwts mica W A Brady and Co ; 30 lbs Indian Chutney King King and Co ; 2,000 cwts Gram, B S Lloyd and Co ; 76 cwts Almond seeds, M. Jafferbhoy ; 2 bales calf skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 59 bales cow hides, 15 bales goat and sheep skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 25 cwts fish maws, J M Rahimtula.

Iran s—1,400 cwts cotton seed Sanday and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—1 bale woolen carpets Thos Cook and Son.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macphee s—74 cwts bone meal, J Livingstone and Co.

Huntsman s—85 bales cotton waste, 60 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Falls of Nith s—75 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 200 cwts gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy.

Chanda s—100 cwts gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBERG.

Tannenfel s—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 2,000 cwts crushed bones, E C Nanji; 25 cwts shellac Indian, C Hummil; 107 cwts turmeric, R Jewandas and Co, 200 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy 50 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co; 51 bales hemp, F Khoobchand; 100 cwts gum olibanum, G Sojpal.

FOR GENOA.

Clintonia s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts linseeds, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablonze s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3 bales cotton, Bombay Co, 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2 bales woolen carpets, Salooman Bros; 147 cwts gum olibanum, G Sypal; 62 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru s—489 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kamakura Maru s—100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Assaye s—100 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kamakura Maru s—26 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR ANCONA.

Gablonz s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Assaye s—200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co, 200 bales cotton, W Rajaram and Co; 1,029 bales cotton, W M K Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kamakura Maru s—55 cwts bysabal, 55 cwts gum olibanum, S Vazir ; 30 cwts asafotida, H H and Co.

FOR KOBE.

African Monarch s—2,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 100 bales cotton, D Govindad Co; 183 bales cotton, G Balabdas.

Assaye s—100 bales cotton, G G Kaisha, 309 bales cotton, G Dosa and Co; 300 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 500 bales cotton, Q D Master and Co; 200 bales cotton, M H Dehdashte; 200 bales cotton, B N Cinwalla and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Assaye s—200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—1,003 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 300 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha, 125 bales cotton yarn, G Bhagvandas, 50 tons old Iron, G H Essaji.

DAILY IMPORTS—APRIL 29.

Steamer Sangola from Calcutta, Agents M M and Co., 4,391 bdles coir yarn, 241 jottes coir yarn, 9 bags copra, 95 robbus copra, 10 jottes copra, 2 bdles fish maws, 25 bdles sharkfins, 1 case lampware, 129 tons iron pig, 15 bags skins, 3,966 bales gunny bags, 285 bals twines, 3,478 bags rice, 100 bales paper. 14 cases ghee, 2,350 bags turmeric, 17 bags cassia seeds, 18 robbins cardamoms, 4 bags cardamoms, 812 bags ginger, 1,836 bags papper, 24 bales cotton goods, 20 bdles cotton goods, 3 bales piece goods, 1 case piece goods, 91 bales cotton waste, 25 bags sugar, 26 pieces rafters (wood), 1,209 chests tea, 65 bags chillies.

Steamer Brankome Hall from Liverpool, Agents K Nixon and Co., 8053 pieces bricks, 8 cases bricks, 7 casks tiles, 3 bales rope, 2 cases rope, 87 boxes clocks, 500 bags soda, 30 drums soda, 8 casks soda, 1,043 kegs soda, 25 cases oats; 19 cases locks, 35 glass plates, 300 cases window glass, 75 cases lampwares, 617 crates bottles, 4 cases nails, 1 cask nails, 1 case twine, 60 kegs paint, 90 drums oil, 217 bales paper, 100 kegs white lead, 775 bdles buckets, 331 cases soap, 617 casks pitch and tar, 192 brls pitch and tar, 171 rumlets pitch and tar, 3 casks whiskey, 14 buds whiskey, 2 cask whiskey, 1,628 cases whiskey, 200 cases spirits, 25 cases wine, 18 cases biscuits, 37 cases confectionary, 2998 cases cotton goods, 2026 bales cotton goods, 461 bales cotton yarn, 146 cases cotton yarn, 1 bale cotton printed, 9 cases cotton printed, 125 cases dyed cotton, 4 cases bleached cottons, 2 cotton and linen, 19 cases cotton and woolens, 1 bale cotton and woolens, 3 cases cotton and silk, 14 cases linen, 1 box linen, 30 bales canvas, 20 bales woolens, 2 cases woolens, 10 cases bleaching powder, 82 cases tobacco and cigarettes.

Steamer Itola from Rangoon, Agents M M and Co., 525 bars pig lead, 488 casks lubricating oil, 9,548 bags cotton seeds, 3,975 pieces teak squares, 280 pieces rattams, 332 pieces sleepers, 3,127 pieces plants, 708 pieces posts, 966 bdles boards, 18,318 bdles scantling 58,832 pieces scantling, 300 bales cotton yarn.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER."

The Ellerman line s. s. "City of Manchester" Commander D Martin, which left Liverpool on the 8th April with the following passengers is due to arrive here early morning on the 2nd May and her passengers will be landed at the Dockhead.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Botham, Mrs A W
Harris, Mr Albert V
Lambert, Miss D K
Macniac, Captain
McGregor Miss Liard
Maitland, Miss E
Peroira, Mr, E D
Saxby, Mrs A and 4 children
Sidebottom Lieut.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Docs sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.....	30	m 7	24	22	10
		8	4 a	24	10
	May				
Thurs ...	1	m 8	38	23	8
		8	43 a	25	2
Fri	2	m 9	16	24	8
		9	17 a	25	8
Sat	3	m 9	53	25	8
		9	48 a	26	1
Sun	4	m 10	29	26	8
		10	18 a	26	5
Mon	5	m 11	4	27	6
		10	49 a	26	8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.....	30	m 1	52	20	4
		1	9 a	20	5
	May				
Thurs ...	1	m 2	28	19	7
		2	5 a	20	2
Fri	2	m 2	59	18	9
		2	53 a	19	9
Sat		m 3	28	17	10
		3	37 a	19	3
Sun	4	m 3	57	17	0
		4	18 a	18	11
Mon	5	m 4	27	16	3
		4	57 a	18	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

April	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
30 (Wednes)	do	6h 12m.	do	7h. 0m
May				
1 (Thurs)	do	6h. 11m.	do	7h. 0m
2 (Friday)	do	6h. 10m.	do	7h. 0m
3 (Saturday)	do	6h. 10m.	do	7h. 1m
4 (Sunday)	do	6h. 10m.	do	7h. 1m
5 (Monday)	do	6h. 9m.	do	7h. 2m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, May 6th, 1h. 54-3m p.m.; First Quarter, 13th, 5h. 15-0m p.m ; Full Moon, 20th, 0h. 48-1m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 28th, 5h. 33 7m. a. m.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

We hear that The Cinema Theatres Co., Ltd., have been fortunate in securing the services of Leo George, the clever character impersonator, for a tour of their Theatres, commencing on Saturday at the Alcazar Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.

Leo George (who, by the way, is the son of the famous English artiste, Leo Dryden) will impersonate famous characters selected from the works of Charles Dickens, and no lover of this master writer should miss the opportunity of seeing such personalities as Uriah Heep, Fagin the Jew, Scrooge, and numerous others, which Leo George will select from his extensive repertoire during his engagement. Unlike a quick-change artiste, Leo George does not use masks moulded to represent the features of the character he wishes to pourtray, but dors his work by means of theatrical "make up" on the stage, before the eyes of the audience.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway Police are on the look-out for two well-dressed Europeans who, at midnight forcibly snatched away a railway lamp and signal lamp from the Stationmaster of Palta, on the eastern section of the railway, next to Barrackpore station. It is stated that the two men got down at Palta station from an Up local train from Sealdah and met the Bengali stationmaster on the platfrom with the lamp in his hand. They asked the stationmaster to make over the light to them. The railway officer having refused to part with it, they forcibly snatched it away and left the station hurriedly before the stationmaster could do anything or raise an alarm. Several railway porters ran after the Europeans, but they could not be found.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RIND.—April 18, at 4, Lansdowne Place, Bath, the wife of Capt. Rind, 124th Baluchistan Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SANDES—LOCKHART.—April 19, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Capt. John Drummond Sandes, I.M.S., to Gneuta Stewart Lockhart, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Stewart Lockhart.

DEATH.

HOGG.—April 24, at Dehra Dun, of enteric fever, Elma, wife of Major J. M. T. Hogg, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Company Meetings:—Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Hummum-street, 4 p. m; Kasturchand Mills Company, Bruce-lane, 4-30 p. m.; Indian Manufacturing Company, Hummum-street, 5 p. m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Maxim : The chief part of religious duty is truthfulness.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Persia" with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 3-30 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. F.A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajputs L. Infantry will play the following programme, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March .....The Joyful Peasant...Murdoch
Overture ...Mirella .....Gounod
Valse .....Sphinx .....Copy
Selection ...The Merry Widow ...Lehar
Romance ...Simple Aveu.....Thome
Selection ...The Chocolate Soldier .....Straus
Grand Military Tattoo .....Rogan

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March.....Old Comrades.....C. Teike
Overture ...Light Cavalry.....Suppe
a. Characte. The Mill in the Black Forest .....Eilenberg
b. Serenade. In this hour of Softened Splendour ...Pinsuti
Selection ...The Mousme .....Monckton
Valse .....Love's Last Word ...Cremieux
Selection ...Grand Military Tattoo Rogan
Gslop.....John Peel .....Hunt

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—This evening at 8-30, a concert will be given by a party from the P. and O. s. s. "Egypt."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of this Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Paper to be read :—"Holika Celebration by Mr. S. S. Mehta, B.A."

BOY'S FATAL FALL.—A boy named Dughu Bapu, who lived with his parents in a chawl in Belvedere Road, was leaning out of a window. He lost his balance and fell to the road. He was picked up unconscious and was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

A DAYLIGHT BURGLARY.—Shewji Ghela a rice merchant living at Chinch Bunder, has reported to the police that thieves broke into his house during the absence of his wife on Monday afternoon, and gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,284 were carried away.

A VESSEL SUNK.—On Monday evening, prow No. 3098, which was lying at No. 7 wharf at the Victoria Docks, loaded with cider, suddenly sprang a leak and sank : the tindal and three kalasies who were in the vessel escaped.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Madagaskar Ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira and Lourenço Marquis per s.s. "Pandua" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morrow. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Madagascar Ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Lourence Marquis, per s.s. "Markgroff," will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 3rd May. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOME.

AN APPEAL.

Sister Hortulana begs to submit to the ladies and gentlemen of Bombay an appeal in aid of St. Joseph's foundling Home, Mazagon, Bombay. The demands made upon the Home by foundlings, nurselings, and orphians, and by the aged and homeless of all kinds, have outgrown its present accommodation. The condition of the Home, its dormitories, schoolrooms and other arrangements required for its various purposes, deserve to be called unsatisfactory, and urgently call for improvement and enlargement, if the Home is to be to its inmates all that it should be. There is no need to point out to the public the character of the Foundling Home as an entirely charitable one. Its work on behalf and for the benefit of the poor and homeless is well known to all. Hence, Sister Hortulana is confident that all who hear of the urgent needs of the Institution and are in a position to help will do so generously and largeheartedly, for the love of God and in the cause of humanity.

SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

Yesterday morning, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Ramayan Misri (22), and Mukundi Pundi (18), the two bhistees, who were found dead in a drain at Mandvi on Monday night.

It appears that there were about nine bhistees working on a new road under construction in Chinch Bunder. At about 5-30 p. m. the two deceased went, with their bags filled with water, to the stone-breaking engine. As it was time to stop work, the muccadum had told them to return soon. But after the men had been absent a considerable time, the muccadum, with some others, went in search of them. They found the water bags hung up on a tree near the stone-breaking engine, and the head-dress of one of the deceased, lying near a man-hole. A rope was also found tied to the top of the man-hole. This aroused the suspicion of the searchers, and the Police being informed, Inspector Carter and Sergeant Bome-Harris, as well as the Mandvi Fire Brigade came to the place about an hour after the discovery. An attempt to lower lamps into the man-hole proved ineffectual, as the light was extinguished by the foul gas. By 10 p.m., however, the bodies of the men were hoisted up by means of grappling irons. The inquiry into the matter has been adjourned.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Jable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th April.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Telegrams for Haukow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Telegrams for Turkey must be in plain language. Telegrams in secret language are not accepted (3-12-12).

All communication with southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-5-12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elassona has re-opened via Eastern.

Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Kossouka, Krativa, Kitzheko, Vizes (Keorprulu), Bauchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for Reunion are accepted without any restrictions (17-3-13).

Owing to violent storms telegrams for offices in Morocco are subject to great delay (1-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuhua, Morelos, Sinola, Sonora in, Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Bhamo route to China restored (28-4-13).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (29-4-13).

Turkish route restored. (29-4-13).

Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng right but via Kanburi, continues interrupted (28-4-13).

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

ASCENSION DAY.—Thursday, May 1st, Holy Communion (plain), 6-30 a.m.; Matins, 7-15 a.m.; Holy Communion (Choral, Harwood in A.), 7-45 a.m.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

ERUPTION COVERED HIS 3 CHILDREN

From Head to Foot. Heartrending to See Them Suffer Such Pain. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and Itching Stopped.

"My three children were covered with sores from head to foot and hands and arms. They first came out on the face like a lot of little blisters filled with water, and then broke into large sores and their back, arms and legs were also full of sores. It was heartrending to see the little things suffer with such pain and they would scratch themselves to pieces had they not been stopped.

"I tried several doctors' medicines and all kinds of ointments but nothing seemed to do them any good. They simply got worse until a friend of mine told me to get some Cuticura Soap and give them a good hot bath and then apply some Cuticura Ointment. I did and after I had done them a time or two and used two tablets of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment the places began to dry up and the itching seemed to have stopped, as the children could go to sleep as soon as they were bathed and the Ointment applied.

"They had suffered about two months until I started with Cuticura Remedies. I used six tablets of Soap and about the same of Ointment and they soon began to look bright and healthy again, and new skin began to grow. I am pleased to say they are keeping so, but I am still keeping Cuticura Soap and Ointment by me. It is a good thing for scalds and burns." (Signed) William Dunn, 145 Branstone Rd., Burton-on-Trent, England, Mar. 12, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on care and treatment of the skin and hair, will be sent post-free, on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Bombay or Calcutta, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 23. BOMBAY, APRIL 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 7-8		1-8
3 do. Rentes.	86		1-4
3 -2 do. Sterling Loan	90 1-4		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities... ...	64 1-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 1-16	1-4	
do. 2 months' hence ...	28 1-4	1-4	
Bar Silver in New York	60 7-8	1-2	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·20		03
do. do. at Berlin.	20·47		1-2
do. do. New York	4·85 5-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 11-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 9-16	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	2 7-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold. ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) is 3 7-32d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

COUNCIL BILLS EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 6,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Fair demand.
Futures		...Quiet.
Manchester	...	.....
Total Sales		... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500 "
Imports	...	5,800 "
Mid-Americans	...	6·76—33
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	10·00 unchgd.

New York 11 a.m., May 11·35 July 11·42.
New York Noon call May 11·36 July 11·43.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·12 July 11·91.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·41 —03	6·41 —02	6·39 —02	6·36 —02

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·27 —01	6·14 —01	6·07 —01

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·04 —01	6·03 —01	6·02 —01

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 1,000
" Receipts at " last year... 17,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 2,000
" Exports to Continent ... 25,000
Spot Cotton ...11·70—15
Futures—Month of Mar. 11·25—04
Futures—Month of May 11·37—38

Advanced early on notices promply stopped and declined later on bearish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 1-4—1-16
Futures month of Mar. ... 12·00—10
Futures month of May ... 11·72—12
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 33 3-4unchgd
Do. Months ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 33 1-4—3-8
Do Months ... May-June.
London—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
South Australian Wheat ... 33 3-4+1-4
Wheat a float for U. K. ...3,150,000 April-May—Sellers

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rosario Santa Fe ... 37 3-4+1-4
Do Months— ... June-July. Sellers—Firm.
Barletta Russo— ...Nominal.
Do Months ... do

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 56 1-2—1-4
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...52 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports,—D'kirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—D'kirk—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 47 3-8
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Havre—Done.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...43 1-2—3-4
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed £ 6-13-6—9-1-0
April-May—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 11 1-2+1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 4 1-2
April-May—Sellers.—Firmer.

METALS—

Copper Brazlers	£ 81 1-4
Yellow Metal	£ 7d.
Standard Copper G M B	£ 67 7-16

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay —13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS:—
"Lowmoor," "Olympia."

SHEEP SKIN SALES.—
Closed to-day. Barely steady. Quiet.
No quotable change.
Sheep skins sold 753,030.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)...13 6 3 4unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Small viz doing at steady rates.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 9 unchgd.
Do Months of Shipments—April-May—Sellers.
Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 9 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...May—Sellers.
10 0 3-4+1-4d. Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Moderate viz at steady rates.
E & S & similar Crystals C & F India ...14 2 1-4unchgd

Months of Shipments ...May-Sept.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F
Calcutta and Bombay ...12 3
Month of Shipments ...May—Value.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar.—Unchanged. Firm but little doing. Same more enquiry.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.) [28TH Apr. 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 26th & 27th April, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	69	81,803
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	145	175,855

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd April 1913 7 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. 1912 8 "

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 5 1-2 lakhs up, and the Bank rate is unchanged.

EXCHANGE—
The market opened steady and unchanged. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small, though T. T. has been done at 1s. 4 1-16d. in one or two place. Bills are rather more plentiful and have been placed to a moderate extent at current rates. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote.—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 8 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. 15th June
Do. do Francs	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 147 1-2
Shanghai "	... 203 3-4
Japan "	... 148 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened quiet at 95 7-8 for Cash and the near settlement and has remained unchanged during the day with a small business passing. For the 30th May settlement the closing rate is 3 annas better than for to-morrows' settlement.

We quote.—

Cash	...	Rs. 95 14 0
1st Settlement	...	" 95 14 0
2nd do	...	" 96 1 0

BULLION.—
Yesterday bar silver in London advanced 1-4 both in ready and forward, the rates now being 28 1-16 and 28 1-4 respectively, The rise was due to India and China buying. New York was 1-2 up at 60 7-8. The market opened at 70 3-4 ex duty for the first settlement and after declining to 70 1-2 improved 1-8, closing as under. Ready bars are selling at 12 annas under the settlement rate. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24	0 0
Australian Gold	...	" 23	15 6
Sovereigns Gold	...	" 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...	" 69	14 0
1st Settlement	...	" 70	10 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 71	0 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...	" 79	4 0
1st Settlement March	...	" 80	0 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 80	6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—
A moderate decline is advised in the American markets, New York being 7 and 8 points lower in futures and 15 points down in Spot, while New Orleans is 10 to 12 lower in futures and 1-16 down in Spot. The decline is due chiefly to political uneasiness, owing to the tension existing in Europe over the Balkan settlement. Weather reports from America continue favourable. The depression in the local market has been further accentuated, and rates opened about Rs. 4 lower all round. Very little business has been done and the market closes weak as under.
For ready cotton the demand is very moderate and prices continne to decline.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach	...	Rs. 286	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat	...	" 284	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	" 281	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	...	" 276	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	...	" 273	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	...	" 265	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh	...	...	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	" 248	"
Sawginned Dharwar	...	" 285	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns	...	" 279	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Easy.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	...10,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·37 —04	6·37 —04	6·35 —04

July-August.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·32 —04	6·24 —03	6·11 —03

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·04 —03	6·01 —03	6·01 —02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet.

Ready	...	Rs. 7 11 6	B.T.
May	...	" 8 6 0	R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market steady.
We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs.	3 10 6	R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-My	"	3 11 0	R.T.
Yellow Gujrat Apl.-May	"	" 3 11 0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet.

Black Kutni	... "	49 0 0	
Yellow Higanghat	"	62 8 0	
Yellow Secunderabad	"	60 0 0	

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote—
Ready ... Rs. 12 0 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Bold	...	Rs. 48	0 0
Small	...	" 46	0 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
June—September ... Rs. 8 5 0 R.T.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Pessi 85 n.o. ready Rs. 5 8 6 R.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May " 5 11 6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,715
Bank of India	...	65
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	67 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	505
Kohinoor	...	745 x d
Manockji Petit	...	3,195
New Great Eastern	...	250
Standard	...	1,313 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		190
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		175
Bombay S N Ordy	..	255
Colaba Land and Mill ..		1,440
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		20 1-2
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co Ord.		71
Treacher and Co	...	477 1-2
Tata Hydro E. P. S. Co., Ord.		920

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	597 1-2

TO-DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., on yesterday:—

Cotton	...	13,276 bales.
Wheat	...	89,248 cwts.
Linseed	...	60,487 "
Rapeseed	...	21,074 "
Gingellyseed	...	3,150 "
Poppyseed	...	19,087 "
Groundnuts	...	1,107 "
Castorseed	...	10,145 "
Rice	...	2,793 "
Myrabollams	...	4,836 "
Cottonseed	...	29,915 "
Mowrasced	...	182 "
Gram	...	6,906 "
Joowar	...	9955 "
Maize	...	Nil "
Barley	...	2,126 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Apr. 23.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.		10,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain	...	26,000 do
Exports to Continent	...	24,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York	...	11·70
Future Cotton at New York May	... ...	11·25
Future Cotton at New York July	... ...	11·37
Tone Market at closing Spot..		Quiet
Tone Market at closing Futures	... ...	do
General Tone of Market:— Declined on bearish private crop reports and longs unloading.		

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 23.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 1-4
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ...	12·00
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July.	11·78
Opening tone of Market—	Quiet

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 23

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ...	Quiet and closed steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ...	Quiet.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. ...	do
Total Day's Sales ...	8,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ...	500 "
Sales of Surats ...	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	5,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	10·00
Mid-American at Liverpool ...	6·70—3
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands Liverpool.	G O C

Apr.-May	...	... 6·41—3
May-June	...	... 6·41—2
June-July	...	... 6·39—2
July-Aug.	...	... 6·35—2
Aug.-Sept.	...	... 6·26—2
Sept.-Oct.	...	... 6·14—1
Oct.-Nov.	...	... 6·07—1
Nov.-Dec.	...	... 6·04—1
Dec.-Jan.	...	... 6·03—1

Manchester piece goods market—Rather slow buyers adopting waiting attitude—Demand from Calcutta for grey shirtings low.

LONDON, Apr. 23.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apr.-June—Ldn.	45 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ... Apr.-May—Hburg ...	... 47 6 "
Previous prices	... 48
Do. La Plata ...Apr.-May—Hburg	... 43 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet.	
Do. Tendency of the Market—Tendency	lower prices
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes ..Apr—	£25-10-0 "
do ... May-June—	£ 25-0-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet	
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...140000 qrs	
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Poppyseed Canal ...Apr.-May —Hamburg...	66 6 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet	
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal	.....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Apr.-May—Dunkirk ...	50 6
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Apr.-May—Dunkirk ...	52 6 "
Do. Cawnpore Usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red— ...	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet	
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. Apr.-May—Holl ...	£6-14-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close..	Quiet
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apr.—London.	.....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Apr.-May—London...	39 6 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) Apr.-May—London...	39 "
Do. Club No. 2...Apr.-May—London ...	39 6 "
Do. Choice white Delhi Apr.-May—London—	Noml.
Do. Tone of Market at Close.	Quiet
Do. South Australian ...	Apl-May
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs.	do
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...	.....
Do. Red Graded American per central—May. ...	7 9 5-8 Quiet
Do. afloat to U. K.... ...	.....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports....	.....

LONDON, Apr. 23.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Apr-May	Sellers 9 9 3-4 "
German Beetroot 88 per cent F. O. B. Hburg, May	9 10 1-2 "
" Closing Tone of Market.	Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Apr.-May ...	13 1 1-2 "
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) May-June—	13 1 1-2 "
German Closing Tone Market—	Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India Apl.-May	12 4 1-2 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India May-June	12 5 1-4 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market,	Quiet
Mauritius Crystals ...Apr.	12 3 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Quiet

E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Apr.-May	13 6 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India (double Bags)— May-June...	13 9 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market	.....

LONDON, Apr. 28.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Apl.-May...	11 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June.	11 3
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta.July-Dec.	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Apl.-May...	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi,June	11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	11
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Apl.-May ...	12 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...June..	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Apl.-May ..	12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June ..	12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec....	12
Closing Tone of Market Special Feature ...	Quiet and unchanged

LONDON, Apr. 28.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	67 10 0
" Best English Selected.	74 0 0
" Braziers	81 10 0
" Tone of Market ...	Quiet
Hard Spelter	21 15 0
Tiff Block F O B Liverpool	...209 0 0
Yellow Metal ...	7d
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ...	11 15 0
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3 7 10
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	3 8 0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4 1 0
Lead Pig English	18 10 0
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady.
Silver, Spot	27 11-16
" 2 months hence ...	27 7-8
Tone of Market— ...	Quiet

LONDON, Apr 28.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	27 11-16
Silver 2 Months... ...	27 7-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet.	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	...
Rentes 3 p. c.... ...	£ 86 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 75
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 90 1-2
Sterling loan	£ 90 1-2
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76 3-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 64
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market	do
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 pr. ct.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·22
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·47
New york (Demand Bills)	4·86 1-2
Interest day to day loans	2 1-2
Do. 7 days Market loans	3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	3 11-16
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	3 5-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 3-8

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 23.

OPENING COTTON..

Days Estimated Sales ...	8,000 bales.
Tone of Market	Quiet but steady.
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands Liverpool.	G. O. C.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Apl.-May ...	6·41	6·38
May-June...	6·41	6·38
June-July...	6·39	6·36
July-Aug....	6·36	6·33
Aug.-Sept....	6·26	6·23
Sept.-Oct....	6·14	6·11
Oct.-Nov....	6·07	6·04
Nov.-Dec....	6·04	6·01
Dec-Jan....	6·03	6·00

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

CHINA MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Setna and Company's fortnightly report states:—Bengal opium.—Ruled steady. Sales are reported in 131 chest of Patna new at dols. 3200 to 3300 per chest, Banares new 22 chest at dols.3350 per chest, and Benares old 5 chests at dols. 3200 per chest. in all about 158 chests. Deliveries during the fortnight amount to about 201 chests comprising of 2 chests of Patna new, 178 chests of Patna old, 17 chests of Benares new, and 4 chests of Benares old. Unsold stock is estimated at about 2620 chests, comprising of 234 chests of Patna new, 1682 chests of Patna old, 414 chests of Benares new, and 290 chests of Benares old. Sold but uncleared stock consists of Patna new 61 chests, Patna old 430 chests, Benares new 104 chests, and Benares old 67 chests, in all about 662 chests. Closing quotations:—Patna new dols. 3350, Patna old dols. 3200 to 3300; Benares new dols. 3350, Benares old dols. 3200.
Malwa Opium:—Rule firm, and sales are reported in old opium about 255½ chests at dols. 3000 to 3150 per picul. Clearance about 215½ chests. Unsold stock about 949½ chests. Sold but not taken delivery of by the buyers about 184 chests. Closing quotations:—Malwa new dols. 3000 and Malwa old dols. 3050 to 3150.
Cotton:—A small lot 25 bales of Indian cotton changed hands at dols. 29 per picul. Unsold stock is about 400 bales. Quotations dols. 29 to 32.
Yarn:—The Chinese Tomb worshipping holidays called Ching Ming had to answer for a rather slackness in demand.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 28th April to 6 a.m. on the 29th April:—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total.....	39	30
Total mortality for to-day from all causes	...	125

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations! Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1715
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	651-2
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1760
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1480
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	67
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6¼	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Charte.ed Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86¼
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	76·xd
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	230
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ..	250	250	15	722
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	550
Century ...	100	100	3	275
Central India ...	500	500	70	2180
China ...	1000	1000	...	740
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1430
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 10	785
Crescent ...	100	100	4	116½
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	1140
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
Daaid ...	450	250	10	500
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	405
Empress ...	500	500	...	147½
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	Nil	185
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	..	507½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1660
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	352½
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hiludstan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	420
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	90
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	500
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	147½
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	450
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	280
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	680
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1350
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	770
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1390
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	3160
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1405
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3175
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3050
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	252½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	1060
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	150
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Ripon ...	1000	1000	...	100
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	797½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	420
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4900
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	60
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1310
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	120½
Swan... ...	250	250	10	200
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1735
Textile	500	500	20	1405
Vishnu Cotton Co do	500	500	Nil	422
Western India ...	1000	1000	Nil	637
			•25	622

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100	5 p c.	140
All India Ut. Co. Ld ...	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamanka ...	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile ...	70	70	7 p. c.	97
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	...
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld..O.	£10	£10	Nil	635
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	187
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	2 p. c.	175
Bombay Flour Mill ...	500	500	20	20
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	930
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	...
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	255
Central I. M. Co., Ld'... ...	10	10	8½	230
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	30½
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p. c.	120
John Roberts and Co... ...	100	100	5 p. c.	300
Josts Fans Supply Co	100	50	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ "	50
Karachi Landing ...	200	75	12	171
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	115
Marsland Price and Co ... ...O	100	100	6 p c.	101
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	...
Napier Hotel Co ..	100	100	...	72
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	...
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	340
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	6
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	37
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	83½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	20½
Soundy and Co ... O.	100	100	...	90
Tata I. St. Co. D. Ld F.	75	85	...	20
Thacker and Co ...	80	80	...	101
Tephone Co	150	150	...	221
Treacher and Co...	50	50	30 p. c.	175
	25	25	yr. 1-2	2 2
	600	500	yr. 30	61½ 490

A Lay Preacher

Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort at work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking,

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

POONA TORTURE CASE.

Mr. Campbell continued yesterday, before the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, his address on behalf of Kasturchand Deepchand, one of the accused convicted in the alleged police torture case, the facts of which have already appeared in these columns.

Mr. Campbell, in the course of his address, referred to the statements of Sivalia, the man who was said to be the chief victim of the alleged torture. In his previous evidence the man, counsel said, did not for a moment accuse Kasturchand Deepchand of being the instigator of the alleged torture, but after a lapse of five months, he, for the first time, mentioned the Marwari, as connected with the tortures inflicted on him. Before the Magistrate, who conducted the investigation, the man admitted the ill-feeling that existed between him and the Marwari, as a result of certain transactions they had had, and he had only stated that the police tortured him. It was four months later that Kasturchand's name was mentioned and Mr. Campbell inquired, whether it were likely that the Marwari's name would have been omitted, when many others were mentioned, if he were present at the time when the torture was alleged to have been committed, and if he were really instrumental in carrying it out.

Mr. Campbell then dealt with the evidence of Mahipati, the brother of Sivalia, who was also alleged to have been tortured, and who escaped and made the application to Mr. Rogers, stating that he anticipated that false evidence would be set up against him and his brothers by the police, and sought for the interference of Mr. Rogers Mr. Campbell asked whether, on the face of that application, anyone would doubt that Mahipati did not reveal a guilty mind.

Continuing, counsel said that Savilia and his brothers were "Purdesis" (nomads) and had no fixed abode. Savilia and his wife were residing in a portion of the building used as his shop by Kasturchand, and Savilia's wife had access to the shop, on various occasions. In view of the wandering life these people led, and the possibility of Savilia's wife communicating any information with regard to the state of affairs existing inside the shop, it was only natural that these people should be suspected, and these suspicions were "bona fide."

Further, Mr. Campbell pointed out that Mahipati, in his application to the Collector, never mentioned Kasturchand, even though he complained that he was made to sit for hours without food or water.

Mr. Campbell then attempted to point out various other discrepancies in the evidence before the investigating magistrate and outlined the story of the crime, detailing it in the manner, which led to show that any mention of Kasturchand as an accomplice in the perpetration of the alleged crimes, was not made before five months had passed from the date of its alleged occurrence.

Mr. Binning then addressed the court on behalf of Patel Dhondiba, and submitted that the case against him was the outcome of enmity that had existed between him and the Sivilia family; That on the evidence he was merely an on looker of what happened, and that it was only after three or four months after the occurrence that for the first time allegations were made against him regarding his participation in the tortures.

Mr. Binning read evidence to show how little he was connected with the tortures and put it to their Lordships that it was only found that he was merely present. It should be considered in that case, what his position was. He submitted that under the circumstances the sentence was severe.

The case was adjourned.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

Mr. Goculdas Parekh, pleader, appeared before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah, and presented an application on behalf of his client, Pir Sayad Haji Mahomed Kashmasha Chishti of Bombay. The sub-inspector of Police at Mahableshwar had lodged a complaint against his client before Mr. Brayne, the Divisional Magistrate of Satara, under the Forest Act, for encroaching on Reserved Government Forest at Pratabgar. The Collector of the District had instituted a departmental enquiry into the matter of the alleged encroachment and had recorded the proceedings which were conducted by the Deputy Collector of Satara, who passed orders on the same. A number of witnesses had been examined at the enquiry. The petitioner, when the case came up before Mr. Brayne, applied to the Collector to supply him with copies of the depositions of the witnesses at the Deputy Collector's enquiry, in order to enable him to cross-examine them before Mr. Brayne. The latter happened to be in charge of the Collectorate at the time of the application, and he refused to give copies on the ground that the report of the proceedings in question could not be supplied or produced in court without the express order of the Collector of the District.

The application presented by Mr. Parekh was for a transfer of the case from the court of Mr. Brayne, in view of the latter's attitude in regard to the disposal of the application to the Collector. The petitioner, on that account, was afraid that he would not be given an impartial trial by Mr. Brayne.

The Chief Justice rejected the application, but stated that his Lordship would call for a report on the question whether Mr. Brayne refused to allow evidence in the previous enquiry to be produced.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A NAWAB.

The application made by Mr. Sullivan, Superintendent of the C. I. D. in the Court of Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, for the transfer to Surat of the case in which Mir Abdul Razul Alum Khan, the Nawab of Beyla and Narayandas Sunderdas and Manikshaw Danjibhoy are charged with cheating Messrs. Khan and Co., jewellers, Bombay, in respect of jewellery worth about Rs. 9,000 came up again yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sullivan, applied for the transfer on the ground that the transaction took place in Surat and hence the case lay within the jurisdiction of the Surat courts.

M. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Framroz Sorabji Khan, proprietor of the firm, examined by Mr. Sullivan, said that on the 6th of April 1912 the accused visited their shop. The second accused said that the first accused was the Nawab of Beyla and he himself was his private secretary. The first two accused said that they had made some purchases from their shop some years ago. He replied that he did not recollect it. The first accused then selected some articles, and wanted the jewellery on approval, but this the manager did not consent to, at the time, until he had made enquiries. They took the jewellery to Surat and asked him to follow them there, which he did, taking some more articles with him. They all arrived at Surat the next morning, and the first and third accused met the manager and assured him that the Rajah was a very rich man and wanted to purchase some property in Bombay. In the meantime the secretary returned with a carriage and pair and all three drove to a place which they said was the Nawab's Palace. After some time the Rajah took him to a hall, where he showed the complainant some portraits which he said were of his ancestors; then they escorted him to another building which appeared to be the Nawab's offices, and the articles taken from Bombay were unpacked and they make a selection of ornaments worth Rs. 8,000. The second accused then wrote two cheques, which the Nawab signed. These cheques were dishonoured on presentation, and the articles taken at Bombay were subsequently returned. The present complaint was with respect to the articles handed over at Surat. The complainant had given over the articles, on the accused giving him the two cheques and as the second accused had represented to him that the Nawab had an income of Rs. 80,000 a year. The third accused had assured the complainant that the cheques would be duly honoured and if not he would stand security for the amount. After the Manager's returned to Bombay he received information that the accused had no money in the bank and that he was going to dispose of the jewellery. He there fore went to Surat to take back the articles, the total value of which was Rs. 25,000, and some of which were returned to him. He came back to Bombay with the cheques as the whole property was not returned to him, and sent back the cheques by post to Surat. A brother of the complainant was afterwards sent to Surat to get back the remaining property; some more was returned but about Rs. 9,000 worth of articles still remained with the accused. He afterwards learned that these articles had been pledged by the Nawab.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia, witness said it was in consequence of the representations of wealth and importance made to him at his shop at Bombay that he handed over the jewellery on approval. There was a wedding at his place, the accused said, and a large amount of jewellery was consequently required. It was because of these representations that he took the jewellery to Surat. The transactions at Bombay and Surat were merged into one, and one receipt was granted for both the transactions. The invoice for all the articles was written in Bombay.

Questioned by the magistrate, witness said if he had not seen the palace, and the carriage at Surat, he would not have parted with the property. He was impressed with what he saw there, and the conversation he had with the accused; neither would he have handed over the jewellery if the cheques had not been given to him at Surat.

Mr. Kapadia: Do you suggest that the carriage and the palace shown to you were not the Nawab's, and that they were put up for the occasion.

Witness:—I had no time to enquire. I afterwards learned that the Nawab had only an income of Rs. 80 a month.

His Worship observed that the evidence adduced only proved that some representations were made in Surat, but that itself did not constitute cheating. Some "prima facie" case must be made out that cheating was committed, and unless it was proved that the representations were false he could not grant the application.

Mr. Sullivan said that he would call further evidence on the point.

The hearing was then adjourned.

ASSAULT WITH A CROWBAR.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Butterfield charged a dock labourer named Rajpalsing with assaulting one Hari Konba, a fellow-labourer. It appears that there was an altercation between the two ladies yesterday, and picking up a crow-bar, the accused, it is alleged, struck his opponent a blow on the head. The latter was so seriously injured that he had to be carried to the hospital for treatment. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE IN A TOY GODOWN.

Last night about half past seven o'clock, smoke was seen issuing from a toy and fancy goods godown belonging to one Musa Ismail, situated on the ground floor of Mansur buildings, Princess Street.

The godown had been locked up by Musa's servant at 7 p.m. but he had left a candle burning there. The door of the godown was forced open and the fire-brigade was telephoned for. Five engines quickly arrived on the scene. The Bhuleshwar engine obtained water from the Municipal mains and put out the fire within fifteen minutes. The damage done to the goods by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 8,000 which has not been insured. The building which belongs to Haji Ahmed Haji Mansur, has been insured.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th April, 1913

118. Arms return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Headquarters as early as possible.

134. Prizes—Members, who have any prizes due to them are requested to apply for same at Headquarters between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. G. A., Offg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 30th April 1913.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba, will be available for practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 3rd proximo from 4 p.m.

It is proposed to hold 3 competitions —

100 yards grouping 5 shots (points for best group).

200 yards falling Plate, 8 shots last 7 to count.

500 yards 1st class Figure Target 8 shots, last 7 to count.

Prizes for the aggregate will be given according to the number of competitors.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut. Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

THE WEATHER.

NUMEROUS THUNDERSTORMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 29.

Numerous thunderstorms are reported from the Punjab and South Peninsula, but practically no rain has fallen.

Showers continued in East Assam. The depression now lies over Jacobabad, which is affecting the weather in the North-west India. The temperature is unusually high in the Central Provinces, Central India, Bihar and Bengal. Akola reports a maximum of 114, the highest temperature so far experienced this year.

Disturbance in the Arabian Sea is moving away from the coast.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm in North-west India and Peninsula, with showers in Assam.

POONA, April 29.

A very severe thunderstorm, which lasted an hour and gave us quite an inch and more of rain, passed over Poona between 7 and 8 p.m. to-day. The rain was accompanied by somewhat large hailstones and very vivid lightning. It has appreciably cooled the atmosphere, thermometer on Sunday having registered 109·4 degrees of heat.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received yesterday, by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—Disturbance moving away from Bombay Coast, its position and intensity cannot now be determined, but probably it is moving towards Mekran Coast.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (.6th) ..	83·3	66·5	...	6·9
Jask ...	88·3	70·3	...	4·18
Muskat ...	91·4	83·1	...	5·50
Multan ...	102·8	77·5	0·01	1·11
Rawalpindi ...	94·4	66·6	0·03	4·95
Lahore ...	1 2·4	77·2	...	3·3
Sirsa ...	105·8	74·0	...	1·81
Ambala ...	103·5	69·9	...	6·03
Delhi ...	103·5	78·8	...	2·37
Agra ...	108·5	75·1	...	2·10
Mainpuri ...	109·8	75·1	...	1·84
Jhansi ...	10·5	82·5	...	?
Cawnpore ...	110·2	76·4	...	4·83
Allahabad ...	111·6	80·0	...	4 39
Jacobabad ...	109·6	77 8	...	0·44
Karachi ...	88·0	78 5	...	1·27
Ajmer ...	106·4	85 2	...	0 33
Jaipur ...	107·7	75·1	...	0·47
Kotah ...	106·6	85·6	...	0·56
Bhuj ...	10·5	75·0	...	0·00
Dwarka ...	87·3	78 7	...	0·40
Veraval ...	104·0	76·8	...	0 03
Rajkot ...	108·6	76 3	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para ...	10·0	82·8	...	0·44
Surat ...	108·9	82·6	...	0·31
Ahmedabad ...	112·5	82·7	...	0·44
Deesa ...	111·3	72·9	...	0·44
Nowsari ...	106·9	79 0	...	0·76
Indore ...	107·1	82·	...	3·74
Jubbulpore ...	107·8	81·3	...	7·43
Saugor ...	107 3	80·1	...	3·48
Hoshangabad ...	110 8	84 4	...	3·91
Khandwa ...	112·7	80·1	...	4·30
Akola ...	114·2	83·0	...	1·65
Amraoti ...	112·4	86·8	...	0·32
Nagpur ...	110·6	87·8	...	1 23
Chanda ...	111·0	81·0	...	6·24
Raipur ...	111·7	86·6	...	3·50
Bombay ...	90 8	81 4	...	3 62
Ratnagiri ...	91·8	82·4	...	10·70
Mormugao ...	94·0	82·7	...	3·25
Karwar ...	1·07	80·0	...	3·24
Malegaon ...	109·4	83·1	...	5·07
Ahamednagar ...	104·6	78·0	...	1·18
Poona ...	104·5	73·8	0·12	2·75
Sholapur ...	107 3	74·6	0·05	1·01
Bijapur ...	104·2	79·3	...	2·33
Belgaum ...	93 3	68 0	0 22	2·39
Aurangabad ...	0·9	7·7	...	1·15
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	103·4	79·7	...	3·34
Hyderabad ...	105·8	7·4	...	1·90
Mangalore ...	94·3	8·3	...	4·0
Calicut ...	9 3	8·1	...	3·99
Cochin ...	90·7	76·7	0·08	8·75
Colombo ...	87·6	74·0	0·20	58·09
Masulipatam ...	97·8	8 2	...	2·27
Bellary ...	106·0	80·8	...	3·92
Cuddapah ...	105·5	82·4	...	10·12
Madras ...	98·0	80·0	...	11·99
Bangalore ...	95 3	70·8	...	3·18
Coimbatore ...	93·9	74·3	0·09	14·34
Trichinopoly ...	101·1	80 3	...	6·27
Negapatam ...	95·7	80·7	...	27·17

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 29th April, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud persists in the extreme north, but skies are clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is below the average and night temperature in excess at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the eastern districts while skies remain clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature during day is in excess at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air remains damper in upper Sind. Night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Central India west and south Gujarat. Day temperature is above the average at Ahmedabad and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies have become moderately clouded in the extreme western districts. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is generally in excess. The minimum is considerably higher than usual at most places.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan. Poona has had 0·12" and Belgaum 0·22". Skies have cleared in Hyderabad and continue lightly to moderately clouded in other districts. The air is damper than usual in the area of rainfall. Temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Isolated thunderstorms with light rain are reported from the Bombay Deccan, south Malabar and Ceylon. A few thunderstorms occurred in the north Punjab, but the associated precipitation has been very light. The disturbance in upper Sind, appears to be more intense and sea is rough at Karachi. The unsettled weather conditions off the Konkan coast have passed further westwards in the Arabian Sea.

Some thunderstorms are likely in the Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces. A few duststorms may occur in Sind and Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time) on the 29th April 1913 was 30·013 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

EVENING PARTY AT MALABAR HILL.

MR. AND MRS. RAYMOND ENTERTAINED.

To meet Mr. and Mrs. Raymond on the eve of their departure for Europe, Mr. Motichand Roopchand invited a number of ladies and gentlemen to an evening party last night at "the Beehive" Nepean Sea Road, the residence of Mr. Anandji Nanji for the occasions. Mr. Bomanji Kabraji, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, to which Mr. Raymond belongs, was responsible for the arrangements and had drawn up an interesting programme. Several Parsi ladies and gentlemen provided a musical entertainment, which was highly appreciated. The concert being over, the guests adjourned to that part of the garden where refreshment bouffets had been arranged and the host proposed the health of the guests of the evening, Mr and Mrs. Raymond acknowledged the same by thanking Mr. Motichand and Mr. Kabaraji. After spending a couple of hours very pleasantly, the assembly broke up about midnight. Messrs. Mongini Brothers were the caterers and they had prepared a beautiful centrepiece for the main refreshment table, a model of "Behive" itself.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

STRANGE EARTH MOVEMENTS.

Some remarkable occurrences have been taking place in the Panama Canal zone which are of extraordinary interest to students of geology and physical geography. As our readers are aware, the line of the canal cuts through some high ground at Culebra. It is at this point the extraordinary happenings have taken place, the precise position lying between Empire and Gold Hill in the great Culebra Cut. From time to time during the course of the work portions of the bottom of the cutting a few hundred feet long and nearly 100 ft. wide have risen up in a hump, often to a height of 20 ft. and once to a height of 30 ft. Mr. Vaughan Cornish, whose studies on wave action are well known, draws attention to these astonishing upheavals in "The Geographical Journal."

The interesting point about these upheavals lies is their totally unexpected character. They seem to have upset the calculations of the engineers concerned at various times in the work of the canal cutting. 'The upheaval.," says Mr. Vaughan Cornish, "is rapid. In one case it was 9 ft. in an afternoon, in another it was 10ft. in ten minutes. The upheavals occur both in the dry and in the wet seasons. The upheaved rock comes up quite dry and its surface is crevassed. The upheaval is accompanied, or more often followed, by a subsidence of the bank some distance at the back of it, forming a concave depression with a crevassed surface. Between the crevassed convex upheaval and the crevassed concave subsidence the surface generally remains without deformation. It has happened that in such an intermediate position a locomotive has remained without disturbance upon the rails of a construction track I examined these phenomena in July and August, 1910. In the wet season, and in April and May, 1912, in the dry season, and have consulted the reports of the commission from 1899 to 1912 for further light upon them.

"During this year the upheavals recommenced, and though none exceeded 20 ft. in height they were considerable in size and numerous. The amount of material moving into cut from the breaks above has been very large. The report for the year ending June 30th, 1912, which is just out, states that none of them would have prevented navigation. The latest numbers of the weekly "Canal Record" state that there have been large breaks recently. The final depth being now very nearly reached there cannot, however, be another year in store for the engineers in which any great additional strain can be thrown upon the cohesive strength of the bottom rocks, so that the trouble, though not at an end, will, I think, diminish and ultimately cease.

"My business, however, is with the explanation of what has occurred. An examination of the two sections shows at a glance how utterly unforeseen was the behaviour of the rocks. The International Board of Consulting Engineers were unanimously of opinion that the rocks would stand stably at a slope of 3 vertical on 2 horizontal even if a sealevel canal were made. Yet the bottom bursts up and the sides cave and break with a depth on the centre line 80 feet less than that of the proposed sea-level canal, and with a slope of 1 vertical on about 3 horizontal. The strata here not being tilted towards the canal there was not fear of the upper layers gliding upon lubricated under surfaces neither have they done so. The explanation seems to be that certain of the underlying rocks have subsequently undergone deterioration owing to the access to them of rain water let in by the removal of overlying material.

"As soon as an underlying seam of lignite or of rock containing clayey filaments or oxidisable sulphide of iron (of which there is much) has its cohesion destroyed by the chemical and mechanical action of percolating rainwater it begins to flow fragmentally from the position where the superincumbent weight is unreduced towards that where it has been lessened. The crushed and squeezed material transmits pressure in all directions, and when the floor above it becomes thin owing to the lowering of the excavation nearly to the level of the seam it bursts up the floor. The escape of material leaves a cave under the banks of the canal." Mr. Cornish concludes that the bulges are not those associated with swampy ground, but are due to the fact that the rock is stratified, and that when weakened by rain-water, wave action sets up owing to the sliding of the strata.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

IMPROVEMENT OF WORLI ROAD.

With reference to the Corporation resolution sanctioning a grant of Rs. 67,202 for the widening the Worli Road, the Commissioner has written to the Standing Committee that he considers it very desirable that the gradients (which are very uneven) of the road, should be improved at the same time as the road is widened. The Executive Engineer estimates the cost of both these works at Rs. 39,783 against Rs. 25,054, which is the estimate for widening as orginally sanctioned by the Corporation. The extra work will therefore cost an additional amount of Rs. 14,729, and he requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to this being met from surplus cash balances.

The estimate framed by the Executive Engineer of the probable expense that will be incurred in widening the Worli Road from its junction to 2,400 feet, including the cutting of humps and raising the roadway wherever necessary, is Rs. 39,783.

The general description given of the improvements shows that the road will be widened to the full width of 60 feet, including 12 feet footpaths on both sides from its junction with Fergusson Road to 2,400ft. northwards. The general condition of the road will be improved by cutting the humps and raising the roadway as shown in the longitudinal section.

Nine inch cast-iron cross drains with water entrances are provided draining the south-west in low grounds. Khandkies as kerbing for footpath and water tables eighteen inches wide and four inches thick for drain ing water to cross drains will be used.

The Commissioner has also written to the Chairman of the Standing Committee that a sum of Rs. 9,25,000 has been provided in the current year's Budget for payment of the amount due to the Improvement Trust on 1st May 1913 under section 72 of the Trust Act as amended by Bombay Act I, of 1913. The amount payable is to be calculated on the actual net realizations in the preceding financial year under the head of General Tax, but as the books of the Assessment Deparment are being totalled up and the final figures will not be ready till about the middle of May, it is not yet possible to determine the exact amount payable to the Trust on the due date. From the books of the Accounts Department, however, it has been ascertained that the amount of net realizations on account of General Tax for the year 1912-1913 is Rs. 47,18,621-11 exclusive of arrears for 1911-1912 and previous years and the amount of contribution payable to the Trust on 1st May, based on this figure is therefore Rs. 9,32,073-6-8. As this amount is in excess of the Budget provision by Rs. 7,073-6-8, The Commissioner I requests the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 7,500 from surplus cash balance to meet the above deficit, as well as any further excess that the final figures may reveal.

FOUR WATERPLANE WRECKS

HARMLESS ACCIDENTS AT MONTE CARLO.

There are no fewer than four wrecks to chronicle to-day in connection with the Monaco waterplane meeting, wrote a correspondent on April 7. Happily, none of them was attended with personal injuries to pilots or passengers. The three Deperdussin monoplanes entered for the competition are out of action. Almost at the time when the "controle" closed for the evening, the Astra biplane No. 24, piloted by Labouret, also had a smash. The first one to go was the Deperdussin (No. 20) piloted by Janoir. She was making the vol-plane test this morning, which consists in rising to at least 100 metres altitude and then shutting of the motor, descending in a vol-plane and alighting on the surface of the water. The machine was travelling at a good speed and descended at a very steep angle, something about 30deg. The pilot made no attempt to check her speed before touching the water and the leading ends of the floats buried themselves in the waves. The machine floated, fortunately, and the pilot and passenger clambered out, a good deal shaken but none the worse.

The second monoplane came to grief in much the same way. The third of the same type broke the back of her fuselage, and the Astra accident was brought about in a run just above the water, and even the pilot could not assign a reason for it.

It is perfectly evident that this vol-plane test and what is called the "navigability" test, and which consists in running once round the motor-boat racing course without leaving the surface of the water, are difficult things to accomplish for the majority of the competing machines. It is a great compliment to the organising committee that the tests have proved to work as they arranged them—that is, to provide the severest possible tests of floats and seaworthiness with a minimum risk to life or limb. Of course, the great difficulty in alighting on the water after a vol-plane is that, as the machine descends at an angle, the tips of the floats are inclined to dive and trip the machine. Although this may cause some damage to the machine, it is not likely to injure the people in it as there is generally a tendency to rebound from the surface of the water, and, besides, speed is reduced to some extent.

The weather conditions were ideal to-day, there being bright sunshine with light breeze and a perfectly smooth sea, and the Bay of Hercules presented an unusual spectacle with the fastest motorboats in Europe racing round their course, with waterplanes making their trials close at hand, and with numerous yachts of all tonnages cruising about with large parties of spectators. Many competing waterplanes made their towing and "navigability" trials and several, as already stated, attempted the vol-plane tests. It was very interesting to compare the relative speeds of the waterplane and racing motor-boats. Considering that the waterplanes have on an average motors of 150 horse-power their speed when running a wash is astonishingly low. One or two of them made fairly fast runs by speeding up the engine until the planes were only just in contact with the water. This was a risky matter, as, had the machine risen up, she would have been disqualified.

One result of these Monaco trials will certainly be a great improvement in the design and setting of floats, in which directions there is yet a lot to learn.

The towing tests were carried out with the greatest ease as also were the starting tests which shows that waterplanes have been improved to the extent that should anything go wrong on a trip they can be taken in tow or get their engines started up again without needing to go ashore and seek outside assistance.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the General List of the Financial Department:—Messrs. B.L.A. Laville, and H. D. Gupta, Superintendents, Financial Department, Government of India, and Mr. A. B. Cockburn, Assistant Opium Agent.

AERIAL LINERS.

A GRANDIOSE SCHEME.

A Special Article in "The Times Engineering Supplement" deals with the system of airship construction planned by Mr. A. Goerner. The proposals show (says the writer) on what a grandiose scale and with what minuteness of detail the building of airships is now being worked out, at any rate on paper. Briefly, it may be said that he contemplates an aerial cruiser capable of carrying 300 persons, with all the comforts of a first-class hotel for a distance of 4,000 miles without intermediate landing at an average speed exceeding 60 miles an hour.

The total length of the chassis is 966ft. —longer than the largest ship afloat—and it has a width of 82ft. Upon it is mounted a platform, 138ft. which carries the gas balloons, each 46ft. in diameter and 72ft. high. These are arranged in three rows, there being 18 in each of the outside rows and 19 in the middle one. The latter consist of single compartments. A, containing hydrogen, whereas in each of the side balloons there are three compartments, an interior receptacle being provided which is joined to the exterior balloon in such a way as to form a partition and divide it into two. This interior receptacle B is filled with nitrogen, while the inner compartments AA, next the middle row contain hydrogen and the outer one C, air. The whole of these balloons are enclosed in a general envelope, the gas compartment BB, thus formed being filled with nitrogen. It follows that all the hydrogen is surrounded by a layer of nitrogen to save it from the risk of inflammation; but, further, the arrangement serves an important function in preventing loss of hydrogen. If, provided for the purpose, the store of hydrogen not being diminished. If, on the other hand, the hydrogen contracts, owing to lowered temperature or diminished height, the pressure is restored by pumping air into the compartments C by means of a fan. Therefore, without loss of gas and without the use of ballast, the airship can rise or fall in search of the air currents most favourable to its progress. The vertical limit of this upward and downward motion without loss of gas is calculated at about 10,000ft., and in order to permit of this range the hydrogen balloons are filled initially to only about three-quarters of their capacity. The various gas compartments are further connected by a system of pipes through which gas can be pumped from one to another as may be necessary to bring the airship to a level keel, should its horizontal equilibrium have been disturbed by passengers congregating, say, in the saloon or the cabins.

The vessel is propelled by 34 six-cylinder motors, 17 which are placed along one side and 17 along the other. As they are of 150-200 h. p. each, the minimum power available is reckoned at about 5,100 h. p. They are arranged some 12ft. or 15ft. away from the gas balloons, and the latter are protected from fire not only by the envelopes of nitrogen already mentioned, but also by interposed layers of metallic gauze which are designed to prevent the propagation of flame. Further, a pipe connected with the chamber B B permits the motors to be flooded with nitrogen in case of danger, and as a final precaution any motor can be quickly unshipped and thrown overboard. The exhausts are collected in one main conduit and their heat utilized for warming the cabins.

METHOD OF LANDING.

Landing is effected without external aid. A gentle and regular descent is obtained by setting most of the propellers so that they force the airship downwards, though some of them are made to work in the rising direction, and a part of the power is used to counteract contrary winds and give a slight forward movement. Preferably the vessel is brought down in a slightly inclined position, so that one of the pairs of wheels provided at each end of the chassis may grip the ground. Then, by means of the propellers the other end is brought down, and the power available is ample to hold the airship to the ground until the crew have anchored it by cables in 36 different places. When it has to be taken into a shed it is made to descend in the same way and fastened at one end. Then a number of wagons, running on rails placed concentrically in a semi-circle round the mouth of the shed, are placed under it, and when it has been secured to these they are run along longitudinal rails into the shed. A descent upon water is made in the same way as upon land, though it is not necessary to place the airship in an inclined position, and anchoring is effected as with an ordinary vessel. The aerial cruiser is designed to travel on water as well as in the air, the speed being about 40 miles an hour.

OFFICERS' FODDER AND FOOD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 29.

In a joint letter to the *Sind Gazette*, a hundred and twenty Muhammadan Zemindars declare that they have taken an oath in a mosque on the holy Koran, to resist illegal exactions of official subordinate in the matter of food and fodder supplies to Government officers on tour.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

The share market ruled quiet but steady with moderare business passing, chiefly in coal shares.

The jute market was irregular owing to end-of-month settlements, but 71 to 72 is the value.

The gunny market was steady without great deal doing and heavy goods generally are quite firm with better tone than for some time past.

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Why the physical and nervous strength should diminish in those who lead normal lives is difficult to explain. The fact remains that it does, as it weakens in those who burn the candle at both ends in business and in pleasure.

Whatever the cause of this lack of strength, which makes the sufferer listless, weary, and absolutely indifferent to everything except the condition of his health, is overwhelming desire is to restore his strength that he may feel fit and able to enjoy his life once more. What such a man needs is a food which will rapidly remove the feeling of weakness and replace it with one of strength. For this purpose nothing can compare with Sanatogen, of which Dr. Ott, Physician Extraordinary to his late Majesty King Edward VII., writes: "I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years in my practice, with excellent results. These results have been notably good in cases of convalescence after severe illnesses, especially those of an infectious nature, and also when it was desirable to build up the strength, to stimulate the bodily functions, and to improve the circulation of the blood."

Nearly sixteen thousand other physicians have written in similar strain, and so have many distinguished men. Among them is the Rt. Hon. Sir. Frederick Milner, Bart., a member of his Majesty's Privy Council, and, therefore, a man whose position gives his words peculiar weight. He writes: "Sanatogen seems both to nourish me and give me strength."

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW COTTON FABRICS

Novelty is certainly not lacking among the new cotton fabrics, a London lady writes: indeed, manufacturers have apparently been doing their best to show how beautiful these materials can be made, and that they have succeeded admirably is abundantly proved, for the cotton materials of this season far surpass any previous specimens in this respect. Cot on crepon, corduroy, broche, and eponge are all lovely, and a beautiful example of a dress fashioned in the latter material is the subject of our sketch. Of a soft blue shade the full drapery at the back of the skirt is looped into the shaped lower piece. This shaped piece is repeated on the bodice and sleeves, and a folded belt of Royal purple satin is drawn through a mother-of-pearl buckle. The low-cut turnover collar is of the finest hand-embroidered lawn of biscuit tint.

SPRING TOILETTES.

Now that spring toilettes have emerged from the dressmaker's hands and the new models instead of being merely displayed in the shop windows are to be seen worn by all the best dressed women one meets, it is possible to form far more definite ideas concerning the new style and the new materials that have captured popular taste. Further more, one realises the importance of those many items of dress which make so great a difference to women who pride themselves upon being sartorially correct. Amongst the latter, blouses are of the greatest importance, for more than half the success of the charming broche and silk tailored costumes of to-day depend upon the choice of the blouse selected to be worn.

NET AND LACE BLOUSES.

Keeping the particular type of dress alluded to in view, nothing is more fashionable than soft net blouses in a pale shade of ivory, trimmed with fine insertions of shadow lace. These are to be found in the daintiest designs which have taken Paris and London by storm. There are also exquisite model blouses fashioned of that luxurious-looking crepe de chine that lends itself so admirably to this useful type of bodice. These are obtainable in and fashionable shade, including the new citron, which is the colour par excellence this season for wear with the new black coats and skirts.

THE COIF RUFF.

Another important item of dress this spring are those dainty neck ruffles that have made their appearance in such bewildering and pleasing varieties. Charming and dainty as these are, many fail to be really becoming because they are too thick and too heavy to suit the majority of faces. This fault has now been remedied by the new Coif ruff, which can be obtained in all shades of colour. It is made of a double roll of knife-pleated tulle set on to a band of broad black velvet ribbon that finishes in short ends of the ribbon caught together by a tiny bouquet of miniature forget-me-not, rosebuds, greenery, primulas, and other Victorian blossoms, and the great attraction lies in the fact that the top frill being shorter than the bottom makes the ruff light and very becoming to every type of face. This new neckware is quite inexpensive, costing only a few shillings, and a hint not to be overlooked by home milliners may be gathered from the fact that the bridesmaids, hats worn at a recent wedding had these same ruffs wreathed half-way round the crowns, the long velvet ends being tied in flat bows on one side, while the tiny bouquets set right in the front introduced a delightful touch of colour.

SIERRA LEONE PROTECTORATE.

In the "London Gazette" of April 4 there is published the text of the Order in Council of March 7 constituting the Protectorate of Sierra Leone. The Order applies to the territories, not being portions of the colony of Sierra Leone, lying between the sixth and t

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THE
Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 30th April, 1913.

ARMS AND FRONTIER RAIDS.

An interesting item of intelligence in recent frontier news is that the Pathans cannot obtain ammunition for the European rifles with which the tribes are equipped and that attempts to make it locally have failed because the gunpowder produced is unsuitable and the manufacture of cartridge cases is an art not yet acquired by the village blacksmiths. Also that the principal gun-factory in the Kohat Pass, which is run by *maistries* who have received their training in our military workshops, has a very full order list for its rifles. The type of weapon turned out is naturally much inferior to European standards, and is likely to be more dangerous to its users than to anybody else, but the Pathans want breechloaders and are prepared to take the risks inseparable from rough methods of manufacture. These developments are significant proofs of the success of the arms blockade in the Gulf and of the limitations imposed by the Muscat authorities on the export of weapons and ammunition from their port. Before the new regulations came into operation some eight months ago, the stocks in the local arms bazaar were hurriedly transported to safer points on the littoral, but none of them seem to have reached the North-West border where prices are twice as high as they were when the Afghan caravans brought up large supplies from the Mekran Coast. Another noticeable feature is that importations from Europe have been practically suspended since the prompt seizure of a cargo by the Muscat officials a few months ago, as those who are engaged in the traffic do not perceive the utility of stocking the Sultan's bunder warehouse with rifles and cartridges which can only be sold under the most stringent conditions. There is, therefore, a general subsidence in the trade as testified by the situation on the North-West Frontier, and if France could be persuaded to renounce the treaty which made Muscat a free port, it would be possible to write *finis* to this chapter of commercial immorality. The visit of the French President to the British Court next month will not be a purely ceremonial affair, as the opportunity will be used for the discussion and settlement of points of policy affecting the *entente*, and the Muscat question might well be included in the matters to be debated, as ordinary diplomatic methods have failed to solve it because there are vested interests which could not be placated without some kind of compensation, while there are also sentimental objections to the renunciation of a joint protectorate which has long ceased to be operative.

While the tightness of the arms market on the Pathan border is a pleasant symptom of the situation from the British standpoint, it must not be taken as indicating that the tribes are weaponless or are destitute of supplies for their magazine rifles. When the traffic was last debated in Parliament a year or so ago, it was stated by some of the speakers that at least a quarter of a million rifles of various types had been purchased by the tribes with corresponding quantities of ammunition. These were, of course, approximate figures, probably obtained from Frontier officials who had watched the expansion of the traffic and were able to gauge its volume with some degree of accuracy, but after allowing for errors in calculation, it is manifest that the stocks held by the Pathans must be very considerable, as the commerce had flourished for several years before the Government of India took action for its supression. The Kabul dealers, who financed the caravans to the coast, found the business so profitable that they asked the Amir to protest when the blockade was commenced, while the Pathans who had been the eager buyers at the Afghan capital fitted an expedition of their own when prices began to respond to the pressure in the Gulf, and Muscat was isolated from its constituents on the opposite littoral. But their ventures were exasperating failures which almost brought them into a collision with the Government on the question of compensation, an economic problem, which was solved by the flat refusal of the Chief Commissioner to entertain it. The net results of the gun-running operations are signified by the figures already quoted, while it has also to be remembered that the Amir's subjects are equally well equipped, as His Majesty congratulated them last year on being fully provided with munitions of war that had not been obtained from his arsenals. There has been no inter-tribal fighting for some time past, and three years have elapsed since the last punitive expedition issued from Peshawar against the Zakka Khel and the Mohmands. Hence it may be assumed that notwithstanding the present demand for rifles and cartridges on the Frontier, the militant sections of the clans have a sufficiency of both and are holding them in reserve for their next quarrel with the British Government.

This was indicated by the occurrences in the Tochi Valley a few days ago, when the Kabul and Darwesh Khel, the most refractory of the Waziri tribes, attacked several British posts, using ammunition with a prodigality that denoted they were well supplied with it. Like most of the outbreaks which characterise frontier affairs, this one was sudden and unexpected and but for the promptitude with which it was met by the Warden of the Marches, might have developed into a serious disturbance. A significant feature of it was the advent of an armed force from the neighbouring Afghan province of Khost, which is again in revolt against the Amir, while the local Mullahs preached a *jihad* with their accustomed fervour. For a few days it seemed probable that there would be a general rising in Waziristan, as raiding parties were sniping British posts, and the hotheads of the tribe were eager to commence hostilities with the Government which had assisted them, when their crops failed last year. But wiser counsels prevailed and the quarrel was limited to the two clans already mentioned, and the *lashkar* which had crossed the Afghan border in quest of adventures and loot. The latter, with its attendant Mullahs, promptly dissolved when the news of a British advance was received, and all that remained to be done was to fight the Kabul and Darwesh Khel, if they would not submit. But, fortunately for the tranquillity of the frontier, this was not necessary, as they preferred repentance to chastisement and are now expiating their offence by the usual fine and the tribal ridicule for their failure to defy the British Government. The incident is over, but while it lasted there were possibilities of other tribes catching the infection because they, as well as the Afghans, believe that the subjugation of their territory is the ultimate goal of their powerful neighbour, hence the unceasing demand for the munitions of war in both areas, as a preparation for the Armageddon which is to come at some future date not yet predicted by the Mullahs. Dr. Merk, a Civilian, whose knowledge of Frontier affairs is unrivalled, discussed the prevalence of these convictions in a recent lecture in London, and recommended that efforts should be made for their elimination. There have, however, been frequent and solemn asseverations of British policy whenever opportunities occurred for such declarations and it is not apparent how this conversion is to be effected though another frontier *durbar*, like Lord Curzon's assemblage of a decade ago, might be a good restorative to the waning faith in our intentions. Until a more trustful feeling supervenes, and we have awaited its advent since the annexation of the Punjab at the close of the Forties, we must be prepared to deal vigorously and promptly with any tribal paroxysms that may threaten the tranquillity of the border, such as the one we have discussed. The swiftness with which that was extinguished is a significant tribute to the ceaseless vigilance of the Warden of the Marches and the mobility of the forces under his control.

ANCIENT TAXILA IDENTIFIED.

THE Archæological Department is on the track of a great discovery which would seem to have already been made, for we have heard during the past fortnight from the Punjab that the ruins of Taxila are being found in the vicinity of Rawal Pindi. The ancient city of Taxila is very famous in the ancient history of India, especially in connection with Alexander the Great, who found it on invading the Punjab, the largest city between the Indus and the Jhelum, one of the five ruins which give its name to that province. The king of Taxila submitted to Alexander on his approach and became his tributary, but not so the famous ruler Porus of the neighbouring kingdom between the Jhelum and the Chenab, who contested his further advance in a stubborn battle, which Alexander gained. Taxila was not only the capital of a kingdom two centuries earlier, but a well-known seat of learning to which scholars of all classes flocked for instruction in every branch of knowledge then within the reach of a student. It is the Greek form of a word meaning the place of the Takkas or Takshaks, a people traced to a Scythian migration about the sixth century before Christ. These Scythic Takshaks are supposed to have been the source of the great Serpent Race, the Takshakas or Nagas, whose name is still borne by Naga tribes of our day, the words "naga," and 'takshaka' in Sanskrit, both meaning a snake or tailed monster. There is not much doubt that these Takshakas and Nagas were the original Tree and Serpent worshippers, whom we come across so frequently in architecture and sculpture. A century after Alexander, Taxila was taken by Asoka who ruled the Punjab from this place till he owned a larger empire than his later capital of Maghada. Both the famous Chinese pilgrims in India in the fifth and seventh centuries of our era, Fa Hian and Hiun Tsang, describe it as a place of great sanctity connected with Buddha. These are the last references to Taxila in historical or any other literature and thenceforward it disappears from history. What may be the particular site where this famous city of Indian antiquity was once situated in such splendour was long a matter of speculation to scholars, till the late Sir Alexander Cunningham located it near the village of Shahderi or Dheri Shahan, "the kings' mound" about forty miles south-west of Rawalpindi. There are extensive and well preserved ruins there which Cunningham identified as those of Taxila and his identification was, of course, accepted until the present day. But now it would seem that he was mistaken, and his successor of to-day as Director-General of Archæology, Mr. J. Marshall, is engaged in disinterring other ruins about fifty miles away from Shahderi, which promise to be those of the ancient and famous Taxila. The place is Serai Kala, a few miles north-west of Rawal Pindi, which is supposed to contain the famous ruins. The Archæological Department was put in search of this new discovery, it is said, by the conduct of some Tibetan monks who wanted, some time ago, to purchase land there at a very high price. It was suspected that they had some old Buddhist records which told of the city of Taxila having been once there. If so, the Tibetan records are very well worth close examination, if they can be obtained.

COTTON-GROWING IN INDIA.

MR. BERNARD COVENTRY, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, has just issued his annual report on the progress of Agriculture. He shows that the efforts of the department in cotton have remained unabated and improvements have spread rapidly. In Bombay, it appears, approximately twenty thousand acres have been sown with improved cottons with the seed of which it is expected ultimately to influence some two million acres. In Madras a system of seed distribution has been built up in the Tinnevelly District for the spread of the pure Karungani variety, with the result that there are now vast tracts of this improved cotton and the trade of Madras has consequently been greatly improved. The crop of the Cambodia variety is estimated this year at eighty thousand bales, of the value of a hundred and fifty lakhs, as compared with thirty-three thousand bales last year. In the Central Provinces, Buri cotton, which has a reputation of being resistant to the wilt disease and a selected strain of roseum, are being spread over very large areas, bringing increased profits to the cultivators. In the United Provinces, a white-flowered variety, giving nineteen per cent. more seed cotton than the other existing varieties, is being distributed to cultivators and it is estimated that the two thousand acres sown last year, will this year become twenty thousand. In the Punjab preparations are being made for the spread of improved varieties and the new Canal Colonies, about to be opened, offer facilities for the production of high grade cotton on a large scale. It is claimed by Mr. Coventry that all that the Department can reasonably be expected to do is being done, and an improvement in the general standard of the crop is being effected. He reiterates the opinion that the problem of cotton in this country is not altogether bound up in its quality or in increasing the length of its staple, for, it is generally found that the increased yield and increased ginning percentage combined with hardiness of habit in the plant means more money for the cultivator, than does mere length of staple. Mr. Coventry considers the yield as the chief factor, and looking at the position from that point of view, he holds that there is every cause for satisfaction.

OTHER CROPS.

ALTHOUGH the report above referred to says there is evidence that on the whole the cotton now grown is inferior in quality to that of many years ago, it announces the improvement of wheat both in respect of its quality and yielding power. Extended trials go to prove that high-yielding power and good grain qualities can be combined. Sugar is improving, but it is felt that in order that the full benefit of modern developments in the shape of central factories may be successful, it is necessary to raise the quality of Indian canes. This, the cane-breeding station in Madras, is expected to do. In consequence of the low sugar content of Indian canes, the cane expenditure on a given weight of sugar is greater in India than in any country in the world. Attention is being paid to the subject and experiments are being made with a variety of canes and their handling, with a view to better results. Mr. Coventry complains of the inadequacy of the present staff to cope with the ever-growing needs of the department. Unless assistance is afforded, Government is warned that a condition of affairs will be created wherein the better educated will not have suitable material to which to devote their minds and there will result the anomalous spectacle of a highly educated people in an undeveloped country. Mr. Coventry asks for a liberal measure of assistance not only from Government but from public benefactors; as failing that, the work of economic development cannot be adequately carried out. Since this appeal was made the Government of India has granted the sum of ten lakhs of rupees for agricultural expenditure; but Mr. Coventry does not say whether he considers that amount sufficient for immediate requirements.

INDIA AND PREFERENCE.

MR. MONTAGU and Mr. Bonar Law appear to be engaged in a wordy duel on the subject of India and Preference. We hear what the former says through our telegrams, but are left in the dark as to how the latter has drawn fire. At Cambridge, at a party meeting, presumably, for the speech was stirring rather than statesmanlike, Mr. Montagu said that to increase the cost of living for people in India to benefit a few manufacturers would be an even greater crime than to increase it in England—a sentiment with which we concur, but there is no likelihood of such a crime ever being attempted. Ten days ago, Mr. Montagu, in a speech at Lincoln, asked the Tariff Reformers to hesitate before trying to apply their policy to "the great voiceless, voteless people of India." He was there that night, he said, to say on behalf of those responsible for governing India, that the Government of India itself held unshaken the belief that a Free Trade policy was the best for the people of India, and was determined to continue unswervingly the pursuit of that policy. But India has not free trade, far from it, though Mr. Montagu repeated the statement of India's belief at Cambridge. Clearly Mr. Montagu is being used by his party to make the most of his recent visit to this country and take charge of the Indian plank in their platform, especially in opposition to the Tariff Reformers. We need not attach any great importance to his recent speeches or imagine that he has discovered any new act of treachery on the part of the enemy.

SOUTH AFRICAN IMMIGRATION.

WE fear the new South African Immigration Bill will prove, as Mr. Gandhi says, totally unacceptable to British Indians. For, the measure has been framed, notwithstanding friendly assurances, on the narrowest possible principles without the slightest serious inclination to ameliorate the condition of our fellow-subjects. We shall regret their resort again to passive resistance, though it is difficult to see what other course they can adopt, all constitutional methods of ventilating their grievances having failed. We had hoped that Mr. Gandhi's mission and his addresses both to colonists and to Indians would have had a good, lasting effect; but apparently he preached to deaf ears, so far as the Afrikander is concerned. Natal is suffering for want of Indian labour, but the sister States of the Union will not help her.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETIC TOPICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 11.

In the controversy regarding the failure of English athletes in many of the Olympic events, it has always been asserted by authorities that we have plenty of raw material, the failure being due to want of coaching. How true this assertion is, may be understood when one scans the result of the various school sports which are decided at this time of the year. The London "Sporting Life" has given much publicity to these meetings and they are so numerous that it is hard to understand why we do not turn out more world beaters. It may be of some interest to mention a few reasons which have some bearing on the matter. At most schools the athletic season is crowded into a few weeks between the football and cricket seasons—athletics being considered of small importance compared to the winter and summer games named. Secondly, boys attempt too much, it frequently happening that they take on six or seven events. Thirdly, they are virtually without coaching, and the bad style acquired in their school days is retained all through their careers, so that we see weird exhibitions of jumping at the inter 'Varsity sports, and even a world beater like Arnold Jackson of Oxford carrying his arms too high.

There is another side of the matter, but a very important one. The rank and file of athletes competing as amateurs in England belong to the artisan class and so long as class distinction remains as it is in England, we shall never see the average public school boy anxious to share a dressing room with the rank and file of athletes.

THE REMEDY.

The formation of a scholastic athletic association which would promote inter-scholastic competition and old boys' competition seems necessary. The latter particularly so, as the old boys would then be able to mix with their own social equals in competition. Then there is the question of coaching. The formation of the Athletes' Advisory Club eighteen months ago was for the purpose of trying to do something in this way. The aim of the club is to enlist the services of old athletes of experience to attend the various tracks, schools, camps of the Boy Scouts, etc., for the purpose of advising the lads in the rudiments of athletics. One would think such efforts would commend themselves to all, but it is regrettable to have to state that petty jealousy is very prevalent, and earnest workers in the cause, who spend time and money, are accused of doing it for self-advertisement. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to note that the work of the club named has received official endorsement in that the Amateur Athletic Association has appointed a committee for the purpose of visiting schools for coaching purposes. If England is to regain some of her lost athletic laurels, it will be necessary to carry out something on the lines pointed out. It is the public schools boy and 'Varsity athlete, we must look to. They have great advantages over the artisan athlete, being properly fed, and brought up amidst more healthy surroundings. Further, they have the proper time to train and can manage to get away for several weeks "winding-up" process prior to an International meet. Above all, their up-bringing should ensure that they will be creditable representatives of their Empire—off as well as on the track, a very important matter. The artisan class is sure to produce a phenomenon occasionally but generally speaking the handicap of working in a workshop, factory, or behind the counter, prevents a man putting in the necessary training to attain the highest results.

OPPOSITION.

It is curious to note the opposition in some quarters against the proposal or idea of Public Schools Championships. Many Masters do not like the idea at all, and it will be difficult to overcome their objections. Strangely enough, the schools support the Public Schools Boxing Championships in hearty fashion; so, why oppose a like policy in athletics is somewhat difficult to understand.

Matters move slowly in England, where the reformer has a hard road to travel. Still, matters are moving and it will be strange if the efforts being made by a few earnest workers fail to do some good, in spite of the opposition from a few jealous individuals, whose ideas of sportsmanship are difficult to understand.

BOXING.

There is no particular sorrow here at the falling through of the proposed match between A. Palzer and Jack Johnson at Paris. That Palzer has picked up and returned to the United States, seems a pity however as he might easily have fixed up a match with Bombardier Billy Wells. There is a revival of the talk of a match between Wells and Carpentier of France. English sportsmen will hardly relish the idea of Wells taking on a man who has been beaten by Klaus, an American middle-weight. Nor is it flattering to see an announcement that Harry Lewis of America is willing to take on Wells, for Lewis is virtually a welter-weight. Such things make me wonder what is coming over a country which produced Tom Sayers, Charlie Mitchell and Bob Fitzsimmons. The first named gave away lots of height and weight to John C. Heenan, of America, in their memorable draw in 1860, and Mitchell was also much smaller than J. L. Sullivan when they drew after fighting for 37 rounds

(*Continued on page* 8.)

CUNNING OF ESSAD PASHA.

ARRANGEMENT WITH MONTENEGRINS.

DRAMATIC CEREMONY AT CETINJE.

FORMAL DELIVERY OF YS OF SCUTARI.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, April 28.

The Powers have presented a collective Note at Cetinje, declaring that Scutari must be evacuated with the briefest possible delay and handed over to the commanders of the International Fleet. A prompt reply is requested.

Montenegro has made a formal protest against this "cruel and unjust demand."

VIENNA, April 28.

An official telegram states that Prince Danilo and the greater part of the Montenegrin troops marched out of Scutari to the north. Only five battalions of Montenegrin infantry are left in the city.

PRE-CONCERTED ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, April 29.

It is now generally accepted that the surrender of Scutari was the outcome of a pre-concerted arrangement between Essad Pasha and the Montenegrins, with a view to future settlement of the Albanian question, which would be convenient to both.

CETINJE, April 29.

Prince Danilo arrived here to-day, and handed over the keys of Scutari to King Nicholas amid a scene of uproarious enthusiasm. A procession was then formed to the Cathedral, the Queen and other ladies, each supporting a wounded soldier. The populace strewed their path with flowers.

AMBASSADORS CONFER

DELAY CAUSES AUSTRIAN IRRITATION.

LONDON, April 29.

Reuter states that the Ambassadors yesterday conferred for three and a quarter hours, which is the longest conference so far. Sir Edward Grey presided. The Conference subsequently adjourned till Thursday.

It is believed that it may then be found possible to convey the desired information to Austria regarding the intentions of the Powers.

The latest move of Essad Pasha is regarded as seriously complicating the situation. In Austrian circles there is unconcealed irritation at the reluctance of the Ambassadors to agree to a further pressure on Montenegro. They declare that Austria will not agree to indefinite delay. She will insist that Montenegro be forcibly compelled to evacuate Scutari. They do not believe that this will necessitate fighting.

Russian quarters are of the opinion that there would be grave difficulties caused by Austria acting alone. The departure of Montenegrin troops from Scutari is not regarded as indicating the intention of Montenegro to yield to the Powers; rather, they are going to Cetinje and Antivari to resist a possible advance, or to occupy Tarabosh and Boyana, which region Montenegro demands as compensation for Scutari.

SALONIKA.

BULGARIAN TROOPS TO REMAIN.

SALONIKA, April 29.

The orders for the withdrawal of Bulgarian troops from all places occupied by the Greeks have been countermanded.

REVIEW OF THE GUARDS.

NINE BATTALLIONS IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, April 28.

The King to-day reviewed all the nine battalions of Guards in Hyde Park. The weather was showery.

His Majesty, who was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, received an ovation from enormous crowds. The Queen and Princess Mary also watched the review from an open carriage.

The review was a splendid spectacle. Many diplomatists and other distinguished persons were present.

RAILWAYS IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, April 28.

The four English engineers, who recently arrived in Persia for the purpose of making a preliminary survey in connection with the Mohammerah-Khoramabad Railway, have now left Nasseri for Dizful.

BELGIAN STRIKE OVER.

BRUSSELS, April 28.

Work has been generally resumed.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

TROUBLE IN LISBON

MYSTERIOUS FIRING ON A CRUISER.

BOMBS THROWN AT THE BARRACKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 29.

A vague official account of some disturbances, which occurred last night, mentions that there was some firing on board the cruser "Sao Gabriel," at two o'clock in the morning.

The crew were immediately lined up, but the officers did not discover the culprits.

Perfect tranquillity now prevails. Government has taken all the necessary steps to deal with the situation.

Two bombs were thrown at the barracks at Trazos Montes, causing much damage.

Thirteen persons have been arrested at Coimbra for attempting to influence the soldiers.

LISBON, April 28.

The plot was discovered through Carbonarios being present at a meeting of the conspirators. The city has resumed its normal aspect.

The arrested persons told the magistrate to-day that they had the interests of the Republic at heart.

The authorities seized 183 bombs of the most modern type at the headquarters of the Radical Federation.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT.

LISBON, April 29.

In the Chamber, yesterday, the Premier read a statement regarding the recent conspiracy. He declared that the Government had been aware of the preparations and had known the ringleaders, but had not intervened, as it wished the people to see the criminal anti-Republican intentions of the conspirators.

The Chamber and the Senate passed a unanimous vote of confidence in the Government.

INDO-CHINESE PLOT.

DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR.

PARIS, April 28.

A Despatch from the Governor of Indo-China attributes the outrage at Hanoi to partisans of Kwongte, who were directed by the agitator, Pharnbochau, who is at present in China.

The Governor is of opinion that the plot was devised and the bomb prepared either in Canton or Honakong, where the Chinese revolutionaries are advising the subsidising of the Annamese revolutionaries.

The police have discovered bombs at Saigon.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

SECOND OPERATION PERFORMED YESTERDAY.

LONDON, April 28.

A bulletin issued late this evening states that the Duchess of Connaught is again unwell. Symptoms of intestinal obstruction have recurred and a further operation will be necessary.

LONDON, April 29.

An operation was performed to-day on the Duchess of Connaught, who the bulletin says, is as well as can be expected.

THE WHEELER CASE.

INQUIRY BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, April 28.

Answering a question in the House of Commons to-day, with regard to the sentencing of an Englishman named Wheeler, of Messrs. Genz, Wheeler and Co., of Leicester, to four years' penal servitude by a Japanese court, on a charge of obtaining £10,000 sterling by selling obsolete knitting-machines at a price above their value, Mr. Acland said he had telegraphed to Japan for a full report.

EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, April 29.

There was an earthquake at 7-40 yesterday evening in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec. It was felt at Montreal and Ottawa. The telescope in the Dominion Observatory was wrecked, but this is the only damage so far reported.

LATER.

It is now ascertained that no damage was caused by the earthquake.

CALIFORNIAN LAND BILL.

SACRAMENTO, April 29.

Mr. Bryan, speaking before the Joint Session of the Legislature, yesterday, said that the National Government had been asked to let Californian land-ownership legislation lie over till next session, as the matter could be settled diplomatically.

LORD HALDANE.

LONDON, April 29.

Lord Haldane has been created a Knight of the Thistle.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Maloja arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon the 27th.

INDIAN STATE BANK

ARTICLE IN HOME REVIEW.

INCREASED BUSINESS TO BE OBTAINED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 29.

The *Nineteenth Century*, this month, publishes an article by Mr. F. H. Brown on the subject of a state bank for India. So far, he says, from being a hasty invention of London bankers, perturbed by Indian gold absorption, it originated in 1836, and the necessity for it has since been repeatedly admitted by the highest authorities.

"The fact that it did not materialise in Lord Curzon's time," the article continues, "was partly due to sectional prepossessions, but partly to the accidental circumstance of the premature retirement of Sir Clinton Dawkins from the Finance Membership. While India has since doubled her sea-borne trade and moved rapidly ahead in other respects, her banking system remains extraordinarily behind the times. The remedy is the amalgamation, on equitable terms, of the three Presidency Banks into one institution, managing a paper currency and with a limited access to the London market. It would not be a monopolist institution, but a regulating agency.

"The knowledge that it had the power and capacity to help other banks would inspire such confidence that there would be far greater resort to them by the Indian public, which still adheres to the ancient *Hundi* system. There would be a vast increase in note circulation, which is still meagre, when regard is had to the growth of population and trade, and in the use of cheques. Government resources would be placed more effectively at the disposal of trade in times of stringency than is now possible, and high money rates in the cold season would no longer have to be paid."

Mr. Brown suggests that the headquarters of the bank be at Calcutta, with branch directorates in Bombay and Madras. To make Delhi the centre would be like putting the Bank of England at Coventry or Warwick.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

ANOTHER THREAT OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

JOHANNESBURG, April 29.

Mr. Gandhi, in the course of an interview, said that the new South African Immigration Bill would be totally unacceptable to Indians, unless it carried out the fundamental principle of compromise, as regarded the existing rights of Indians, and removed the racial bar.

A public meeting of the Indians has resolved to resort to passive resistance failing a satisfactory assurance from the Government.

Mr. Fischer has telegraphed that the matter is having his earnest consideration, and that he hopes to be able to give the Government's decision shortly.

MARCONI INQUIRY.

MR. CHURCHILL IN A VIOLENT TEMPER.

LONDON, April 28.

The Marconi Committee, after a private consultation, decided that the editor of the *Financial News* should give the name of another member of the Cabinet, who it was rumoured had been connected with the Marconi dealings.

The editor gave the name of Mr. Churchill. He added that he believed the rumours to be absolutely without foundation.

The chairman announced that Mr. Churchill would immediately be called.

Mr. Churchill appeared before the Committee and protested most warmly against being called to answer vague tittle-tattle. He vehemently denied that he had had dealings of any sort with Marconi shares anywhere in the world. If anyone said so, he was a liar and a slanderer.

The chairman and others assured Mr. Churchill that he was only called to do justice to himself.

Mr. Churchill walked out of the room unmollified.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 29.

The death is announced of Brigadier-General Pemberton Leach.

[Brig.-Genl. Harold Pemberton Leach, C. B., D. S. O., fourth son of Lieut.-Col. Sir G. A. Leach, K. C. B., was born on the 14th of April, 1851. In 1871 he entered the Army, and served in the Afghan War of 1878-80, when he was mentioned in despatches. He obtained the brevet of Major and the Khedive's Star during the Soudan expedition of 1884-85. He again served with distinction, and was mentioned in despatches during the Lushi expedition of 1888-89, the Chin-Lushi expedition of 1889-90, when he also obtained the brevet of Lieut.-Col., and with the Chitral Relief Force, after which he received the C. B. He held commands in various districts and stations of India, including Bombay, and became Brig.-Genl. in 1900. He retired from Military service in 1905.]

COVERED COURT TENNIS.

LONDON, April 28.

In the challenge round of the Lawn Tennis (Covered Court) Championship, Wilding and Doust beat Gore and Lamb, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

INDIA AND TARIFFS.

THE PREFERENCE QUESTION.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY TO MR. BONAR LAW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 29.

Mr. Montagu, speaking at Cambridge yesterday, criticised Mr. Bonar Law's reference to India and Preference. He appealed to his hearers to resist the efforts of the Conservative party to show the world that the heart of the Empire was asking its children for payment for favours received. To increase the cost of living for the people of India, in order to benefit a few manufacturers, would be even a greater crime than to increase it in England.

Protectionists in India did not mean by Protection what Mr. Bonar Law meant. They wanted protection against England as well as against foreigners. Liberals believed that Free Trade would be right for India as it was for England.

A NEW GOVERNOR.

LONDON, April 28.

Mr. George Smith, Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, has been appointed Governor of Nyassaland, in succession to Brigadier-General Sir William Manning.

[Mr. George Smith, late Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, and son of Hugh Smith, of Darvel, Ayrshire, was born on the 8th of March, 1858. He was educated privately and entered the War Office in 1878. He entered the Chief Secretary's office at Cyprus in 1879, where he became Assistant Chief Secretary in 1883, and was Acting Chief Secretary on several occasions. He was the District Commissioner of Paphos in 1891; and British Delegate of Ecap under the convention with Turkey in 1905. He was also Acting Recevier and Chief Collector of Customs from 1905 to 1909, and joined the Government of Mauritius in 1911. He is married to Lucy M'Duff, daughter of the late W. W. Cargill of Lancaster Lodge, Kensington, and has three daughters.]

THE CHINESE LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 29.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—"Completion of the loan is the subject of a bitter dispute between the Chinese Government and the Opposition. Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen has warned the Consuls at Shanghai that the completion of the loan without reference to the Assembly will provoke a breach between the North and the South.

CANNANORE TRIAL.

ADJOURNED TILL THURSDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, April 29.

The Court having reassembled yesterday, Major Nicholas, Judge-Advocate, summed up to the President and members the case against Capt. Spitta. The Court then closed to consider its finding in the case, and its deliberations lasted from 11-30 a. m. to 5 p. m. The Court then resolved to adjourn, and will probably sit on Thursday, for the trial of Colour-Havildar Mahomed Areef.

OCTROI IN KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 29.

Replying to a further inquiry from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Karachi Municipality has written stating that the investigation into the alleged octroi irregularities has reached no further stage of action than as reported to the Chamber, under his letter of 27th February last, the matter being at present in the hands of the legal advisers of the Police and the Municipality, and that when any further stage of action is reached, the Municipality will of themselves communicate the same to the Chamber.

Replying to a similar enquiry, the District Magistrate has written stating that the investigation of the Police is still in progress.

A GIRL KIDNAPPED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 29.

On the evening of the 27th instant, as the girls of the London Mission Society were returning from church, a "jutka" pulled up in front of them, on Hunters Road, near S. P. G. School, and four men jumped out. They extinguished the "jutka" lights, and seizing one of the girls, put her into the 'jutka' and drove away. The girl carried away was a pupil in the Bible teachers' class, aged about 19. On arrival at the Mission, the circumstance was made known to Miss Harband, the lady in charge, who at once reported the matter to the police. No delay was made in instituting enquiries. The next morning the police discovered a girl in the house of one Paliam, a boy-servant in the service of the Carnbuck Club. Another servant in the employ of the London Mission Society was subsequently arrested in the house and it is alleged that the latter abducted the girl. Two others have also been arrested on suspicion. The girl has been handed over to the London Mission.

SERVANT PROBLEM.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN CALCUTTA.

REGISTRATION SUGGESTED AS PROTECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

The domestic servant problem ha assumed a serious phase in Calcutta. European employers have been suffering of late in various ways for want of a better class of servants. Pilfering and indiscriminate thieving are generally practised by servants. When steps are taken to stop them, they organise a campaign of boycott against their employers, and in some cases Europeans have been assaulted by their dismissed servants. With a view to protecting employers from assaults and other misdemeanours by domestics, suggestions have been made, urging registration of domestic servants on the lines similar to those in force in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

TOLL-KEEPERS' ZOOLUM.

EUROPEAN ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, April 29.

Particulars to hand of *zoolum* by toll gate-keepers, show that a Mr. Hage, of the Public Works Department, came from Coimbatore to Ootacamund. He left Ootacamund, cycling down to Mettupalaiyam, on the 20th instant, when the toll gate-keepers at Benhope demanded a fee from him, and on his declining to pay on the plea of being a public servant, the toll gate-keepers are alleged to have assaulted him, snatched away his cycle and taken it to Berlayar. Mr. Hage reported the matter to the police, and was admitted to the Mettupaliyam Hospital. The police, after enquiry, arrested a Mahomedan toll gate-keeper and his assistant, an Indian Christian. Mr. Hage identified the accused, who will be tried by the Magistrate.

BIG FIRE IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 29.

About fifty houses were destroyed by a large fire which broke out on the 27th instant at 8-30 at Monywa, in the Northern Kada quarter, and many people have been rendered homeless. The Court House, the dak bungalow, the telegraph office and other Government buildings were in danger of being burnt.

The Civil and Military Police rendered all the assistance possible. The fire was said to have been caused by the carelessness of an opium smoker.

The damage is estimated at twenty-five thousand rupees.

PLEADERS' QUALIFICATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 29.

At a meeting of the Law Faculty, held in the chambers of Sir Arthur Reid, Chief Judge, to consider the question of restriction of admissions to the legal profession, it was decided that the standard for pass be left as at present, namely 40 per cent. in each subject and 50 in the aggregate, but certificates to practice as pleaders be given only to those who took 50 per cent. in each paper. A candidate taking even 90 per cent. in several subjects would be refused a licence, if in one subject he got 49 per cent. This has created consternation among the law students.

CHINESE PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 29.

The political Chinese prisoners brought in by Bernard's Column yesterday, at Myitkyina, are to be escorted to the Frontier and released after their statements are recorded.

LIEUT.-GENL. SCALLON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 29.

Lieutenant-General Scallon, Commanding Burma Division, will reach Akyab from India on Saturday, and after staying there for four days, will proceed to Rangoon, *en route* for Maymyo.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, April 29.

The Traffic Superintendent, Assam-Bengal Railway, wires:—The slip of the hill near Banderkhal Station of the hill section was removed to-day and through booking arrangements were resumed. Trains are now running through as usual.

KARACHI, April 29.

The Secretary of the Indian Railway Conference Association, Agra, intimates that the next meeting of the Goods Classification committees will be held at Coonoor, on 16th June next.

A PANJABI CHIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 29.

Mian Jogindar Singh has been acknowledged by the Government as Chief of Mandi State.

M. & S. M. RAILWAY.

NOW LITTLE CHANCE OF A STRIKE.

TROUBLE ALMOST CONFINED TO THE GUARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 29.

The following appears in the "Madras Times": "The position to-day appears to be, as far as can be gauged from the feeling of men in Madras, that there is very little probability of the strike. The railway officials also appear to fear very little dislocation of the traffic. They say that the number of men likely to strike is so small that they are not likely to affect the working to any great extent. On the other hand, officials of the Society are confident that the strike will be very extensive; and, moreover, that they will be able to dislocate the traffic completely. They are confident also that the employees on other railways will support them and are consequently confident that the success would follow upon a strike. However, this does not appear to be the opinion of the men themselves. As far as this can be discovered, instructions have been issued to the members of the Society to make no communication to the Press or anybody else. Consequently the public is hampered in obtaining any information. There appears, however, to be a general opinion that the Agent has genuinely endeavoured to meet the men's case and the notification has gone far to allay discontent. The whole case now seems to have dwindled down to that of the reinstatement of Rungaswamy and the effect of his dismissal on the status of the Society. This, we think, should be capable of an adjustment and certainly appears to afford a very slender basis for involving the public and the employers in great suffering, and the loss which would undoubtedly follow, if the strike were to take place with sufficient completeness as to dislocate the traffic. Happily, from our investigations there seems very little reason to anticipate such a calamity, and we trust the better sense of the men will eventually prevail.

"As regards the revised scale of pay for the guards, considerable increases have been made in the pay of this class of railway employees, particularly in the case of junior men. On the old scale the guards on mixed trains on appointment only received Rs. 30 and rose to Rs. 50 by annual increments of Rs. 3, thus taking over 6 years to reach their maximum. On the new scale they begin at Rs. 50 and rise to Rs. 70 in four years by annual increments of Rs. 5. Every man, not receiving the minimum, will rise to it immediately. This means, in some cases, an immediate rise of Rs. 20, and many will be effected by the change to a smaller or greater extent.

"The passenger-guards also receive a large increase in their minimum, this being raised from Rs. 51 to Rs. 75, with the maximum of Rs. 85 as against the former maximum of Rs. 60. This means a considerable increase in the case of a junior man, who may receive an immediate rise of anything up to Rs. 24 per mensem. The mail guards benefit considerably, their starting pay being raised from Rs. 61 to Rs. 90, while their maximum being raised from Rs. 85 to Rs. 100. Not only this, but also they will reach their maximum in two years as against five years or more under the old scheme. This means immediate increases to the men from Rs. 29 to Rs. 5 per mensem, which will probably be much appreciated. The Indians also receive considerable proportionate increases. The breakesmen on appointment will receive Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 10, and rise to Rs. 20 instead of Rs. 15 under the old scale. The goods guards receive Rs. 25 on appointment instead of Rs. 20 as before, and rise to Rs. 40 as against Rs. 35. Moreover, they rise to their maximum by Rs. 5, instead of Rs. 2, thus reaching their top pay in three years as against seven years before. The "mixed guards" on appointment will, in future, receive Rs. 40, instead of Rs. 36, and will reach their maximum of Rs. 50 in two years by increments of Rs. 5 instead of over four years as was the case under the old scheme of Rs. 3 increments.

"The question of mileage has been one that has been much discussed of late. The present rates are maintained in the new scale but additions, ranging from eight annas to two annas, according to the salary drawn, are given for work done on the Christmas Day, New Year's Day, King Emperor's Birthday and Good Friday, and to the guards arriving at their destinations after 6 a. m. and leaving before 8 p. m. on Sundays. This hardly satisfies the men who contend that at least the whole of Sunday should have been included, as some important long-distance trains are timed to arrive before 6 a. m. This, however, seems to be a matter capable of adjustment, and certainly not one in which such a powerful remedy as a strike should be adopted. The assistant stationmasters have also received considerable increases in their minimum, which in some cases mean an immediate rise of Rs. 30 per mensem. The pointsmen receive house allowance, and other classes have also had their grievances considered.

"We would lay special stress upon the increase in the amount of increment, as this is the point upon which much disaffection, both here and in Britain, rests. The very great length of time which it has hitherto taken to reach the maximum has been fruitful of much controversy, and it is conceded that the Company has acted wisely in accelerating the rate of increase. When the value of this concession and its great effect upon the total amount earned by an employee during his service is fully understood, it will go far towards allaying the present discontent."

INTERVIEW WITH AN EMPLOYEE.

The following appears in the "Madras Mail":—An old and much respected employee of the Traffic Department of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway interviewed, yesterday, with regard to the threatened strike, said, "My own view is that it is all bluff, and I don't believe that there will be a strike, but if a strike does take place, it will be confined to the guards. My experience tells me that the Indian employees will not join the movement. An Indian cares only for himself and his family and does not go in search of grievances, especially other people's grievances. You may be sure that he will run no risks. With reference to the statement by the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, that arrangements are being made by the Society for the entertainment of the strikers and that each member will get monetary support from the Society to which he is entitled, it would be interesting to know whether the Society will also support the non-unionists, who may be foolish enough to throw in their lot with the unionists, or, if these former now join the Society, will they put on the same footing as those who have belonged to it for a long time? My advice to the non-unionists is to be loyal to their employer. The Agent is one of the ablest railway officials in India and very kind and sympathetic, and will, no doubt, redress every reasonable grievance.

"Do you think the Loco. Department will strike in sympathy with the Traffic Department?"

"Certainly not," he said, "there was a little stir among the men of the Loco. Department with regard to some coal allowance, but this has been righted and there is no fear from that quarter. The men have had a bitter lesson and as they say 'once bit, twice shy.'"

With reference to the guards' demand about being put on the same footing as regards their salaries, etc., as their confreres on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway or the East Indian Railway, he said, "The very idea is absurd. There is no comparison between the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. Whereas the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway counts its profits by lakhs of rupees the Great Indian Peninsular counts by crores; and, if in the face of this, the employees were to be put on the same footing, the shareholders would soon have to shut up. I am myself an employee of the railway and certainly welcome an increase of salary, but then I don't wish to be misunderstood to say that the guards should go on working like dumb animals. Certainly not, place your grievances or difficulties before your superiors constitutionally, and, if they are real and remediable, I am sure they will be redressed."

"What is the status of the guards now as compared with what it was before the amalgamation?"

"They are certainly better off now. In the days of the Madras Railway, for instance they were paid ten annas mileage, whereas now they are paid one rupee; then again, as soon as a guard passed the assistant stationmaster's test, he has Rs. 5 added on his salary, but he perfers to remain a guard as he makes more money as a guard."

"But supposing the guards do go on strike, what then?"

"If you are referring to the running of trains, you may be sure that the service of trains will continue, the metre-gauge men who broke the back of the strike of 1909, will again be requisitioned, and they will again be saving the situation, besides, I have it on good authority, that shoals of applications are pouring in from all parts of the country, and it won't take long to fill up the vacant places. If my advice is worth anything, I would say to the men who are restive," look before you leap, think of the hardships which come in the wake of a strike, think of your wives, or brothers, or parents, or sisters, depending on your earnings.' The Agent has sanctioned certain increases to take immediate effect, and you may be sure other benefits will follow."

"What do you think of the Agent's notification of salary?"

"The Agent has, in my opinion, acted magnanimously. He has increased the salaries of the guards and Indian assistant stationmasters and first class assistant stationmasters, and has granted house allowance to the pointsmen. The salaries of pointsmen have also been increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, rising to Rs. 20. The Agent would certainly have gone further, but as you know, he has to obtain sanction from the Home Board. He has the fullest confidence in Mr. Anderson, and as far as I am aware, his suggestions have never been over-ruled or negatived by the Board."

SOCIETY DISCOMFITED.

"What do you think is the cause of this threat to strike?

"Discomfiture of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in the refusal of the Agent to recognise it, and excluding it from the conferences held recently by the Agent. Take it from me, there would have been no such threat had the Agent allowed the General Secretary to negotiate for the men. The credit for any concessions would then have gone to the Society, with the consequence that large numbers would have joined it. The Society must justify its existence; and if it cannot arbitrate between capital and labour, no one would care to join it. The Agent certainly has the right to deal direct with his own staff and reject any third party, however well-intentioned that party may be, in this connection. I would venture to offer a suggestion to the Agent that he should go more frequently on the line and enquire from his staff if any man has any representation to make, but he must not be accompanied by any district official, in which case an employee would be diffident to make any representation. I would also suggest periodical conferences with the men, who would be eminently satisfactory to the latter, who would feel gratified at coming in contact, personally, with the Agent. At present it is a almost impossible to see the Agent, expecpt in times of agitation like the present."

"Do you think that signalmen and pointsmen will join the movement?"

"I don't think they will; as I have said before, an Indian does not go about seeking for grievances. He only cares for himself and his family. I won't say that they have no grievances or difficulties. But they have just had some concessions granted them, and you may be sure that they will not strike."

DRIVERS SATISFIED.

A senior driver interviewed, said, "The Traffic Department did not sympathise with us in our struggle in 1909. Do they now expect sympathy from us? One good turn deserves another. We have some members of the Amalgamated Society among us; in fact, I am one myself, but I doubt whether even they will join the Traffic Department. You are probably aware that the Agent, only the other day, passed orders putting senior drivers on the covenanted scale, a thing that we have been striving after for several years, and now that we have got it, do you think that we are going to kick against? No, emphatically no."

"I say, the Society seems to be confident that the Loco. Department will stand by the Traffic when the crisis comes. It is a fallacy. One or two ne'er-do-wells may join the strike, but they don't constitute the Loco. Department.

"How far will the guards be appeased?"

"The crux of the trouble now seems to be Brakesman Rungaswamy's case; but I would say, let each man look after himself and his own interests, and loyally accept what the Agent has so generously given us."

Another employee of the Loco. Department said, "The trouble has nothing to do with the Loco. Department. The men are enjoying better salaries now, their maximum being raised from Rs. 186 to Rs. 210, besides other privileges given."

OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT.

Mr. R Greenall, General Traffic Manager, writes:—

Among various statements made in the public Press, in connection with the present situation on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, I have seen one to the effect that the Traffic running staff on the broad-gauge are in a worse position now than they were under the old Madras Railway Company. I was the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway during the latter part of that company's existence, and can therefore speak with some knowledge on

this point ; and I have recently been at pains to work out a comparison between the conditions then existing and those prior to, and since the first instant. The result is as follows, taking the men stationed in Madras as an example :—

Mail Guards—The pay, with all allowances prior to the 1st instant, is 12·3 per cent. higher than that drawn in 1907. The new scale gives a further increase from the 1st instant, which is 26 per cent. higher than the scale of 1907.

Passenger Guards—A similar comparison in the case of passenger guards shows the percentage of increase drawn prior to, and from the 1st instant, to be 22·6 and 37 per cent., respectively, higher than that of 1907.

Goods Guards—The percentage of increase in the case of goods guards is 10 per cent. and 32 per cent. respectively.

I think these figures are sufficient to dispel the rumours that have been circulated as to the treatment of its staff by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

BOMBAY RECREATION GROUNDS.

APPLICATIONS TO THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Board, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the President, Y. M. C. Association, asking (1) for the first refusal of a plot of ground measuring 24,000 square feet on road No. 5 on the Agripada Estate, for building purposes and (2) for the lease of the recreation ground opposite on the same terms as other recreation grounds on the estate.

Sir Sassoon J. David enquired if they had not enough recreation grounds in that locality.

The chairman thought not. They had marked out recreation plots on their estate and he was of opinion that their chawl people should have some ground for recreation near them.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that they had set apart 29,000 square yards for recreation grounds.

The chairman said that in that locality the Trust had set apart 29,000 square yards for recreation grounds, and 190,000 square yards building area.

Mr. Tod asked if the 29,000 square yards of open space included roads also.

Sir Ibrahim : No, the roads and open spaces attached to the buildings are separate.

The chairman pointed out that three plots were originally set apart for recreation grounds for the use of the people in that locality but if an institution or club chose to manage a recreation plot and maintain it, a special application was necessary.

Sir Ibrahim and Mr. Wacha were of opinion that the recreation grounds should be open free to the public.

By allowing them to make stipulations and to fix age-limits, etc., the Trust were giving the lessers authority to exclude certain people.

The chairman replied that the president of the Y. M. C. A., in his letter, stated that he was willing that the number of those who took advantage of the recreation ground as should be large as possible.

Sir Ibrahim said that if they provided a recreation ground, it must be such where one could go.

The chairman : The Y. M. C. A. will take any one who wishes to join.

Sir Ibrahim : No, what I say is that it should be free to everybody.

The chairman : Only undesirable persons would be excluded. The other recreation grounds have proved successful.

Sir Ibrahim : Poverty should not make one undesirable.

The chairman replied that it was never meant to.

The Board ultimately resolved to sanction the first part of the application, and refer the second part to the Land Committee. Mr. Cadell's name was added to the Land Committee.

The Board then decided to lodge objection against the municipal assessment in respect of certain property of the Trust situated in Princess Street.

The Board next considered a letter from the Honorary General Secretary, Grant Medical College, Gymkhana, applying for the lease of the same recreation ground on the Agripada Estate, as had been applied for by the Y. M. C. Association on terms similar to those arranged with the Byculla Recreation Club.

The application was refused.

The Trustees then resumed consideration of the letter from the Chairman, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, asking for the first refusal of a plot measuring about 83,000 square yards in Scheme V, Dadar-Matunga, at a rate not exceeding Rs. 4-8 per square yard.

The chairman said that the rate of land in the locality was Rs. 5-3 per square yard, but if the chairman of the Technical Institute agreed to take up the land in its present condition, they would accept the rate of Rs. 4-8.

Sir Ibrahim said that at that rate they were giving away nearly 30,000 square yards of building ground and 2,000 square yards of recreation ground free of cost.

The chairman did not think so. The Trust gave the land without filling up or levelling it and left the trees on the land uncut.

It was resolved to lease the land to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute if they agreed to take it up in its present condition.

The Board then adjourned.

MILITARY INTELLEGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 29.

Lieutenant Evans Gordon, 30th Horse, has been selected for the appointment to the Political Department of the Government of India.

Capt. Woodcock, Lancashire Fusiliers, is permitted to retire from the service.

Major H. Wiles, No. 61 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, embarks on the 25th April 1913, for duty in India.

An exchange has been approved between Captain Benson, 64th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Meerut, and Capt. Millar, 65th Battery, at Kildare.

Major-General Dickie, Director-General of Military Works, is placed on the retired pay, from the 26th April 1913.

Captain Wilins embarked for India on the 18th April and on arrival will be posted to No. 81 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Allahabad.

Lieut. R. P. Wood, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, is appointed to the West African Regiment.

Lieut. Bacon, 124th Infantry, is appointed Superintendent of Physical Training, Southern Army.

Major G. L. S. Ward, 8th Gurkhas, is permitted to retire from the 3rd May 1913.

THE Commander-in-Chief has taken "Dukani," at Mahasu, as a country residence for the next few weeks.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(*Continued from page* 6).

(3 hours 11 mins.) in France in 1888. The Cornish man, or Lanky Bob as he was also known, was little removed from a middle-weight when he beat Jim Corbett at Carston City in 1897, after receiving far more punishment than he gave. The ability to hit hard and to take punishment enabled Sayers and Fitzsimmons to climb to the top, and it will be all the better for English boxers when they recognise these qualities more fully.

DISAPPOINTING.

Some of the reports of the 15 rounds contest between Kid Lewis and Young Brooks at the National Sporting Club on Monday are couched in flowery language. The former gained the decision, but if he is to succeed Jim Driscall as our best feather-weight, we shall have nothing to boast about. He is tall, has a long reach and got in enough blows to knock out a dozen rivals, only for the all-important reason that they lacked power. Brooks was out-boxed, but he was aggressive and showed the right spirit, being quite unconcerned by his rival's blows. To the writer, the most interesting part of the affair was the conduct of Harry Lewis. The American was chief adviser to his namesake, and his facial expression and gestures during each round were a study. It is really strange how a boxer will remain calm and collected when a principal, and yet works himself up into an excitable state when acting as a second. Lewis made all sorts of weird signs to the "Kid" on Monday and frequently when the latter had his back to the talented American and he was intent on keeping off Brooks. The winner is supposed to be a candidate for the feather-weight championship, but if he meets Owen Moran, the Birmingham man, will probably "out" Lewis in a couple of rounds, if so minded.

ROWING.

The Amateur Rowing Association has forbidden an English eight to go to Australia for the purpose of competing at the Henley-on-Yarra Regatta next September. The objection of the governing body is because the Australian officials were to provide the English oarsmen with return tickets for their journey. This is not nice reading, and it would be more dignified if an English crew were prepared to pay their own expenses, just as Cornell, Yale, Pennsylvania and the Canadian and Australian oarsmen have always done when visiting England.

Interest in our Henley Regattas has often been increased through the visits of over-seas oarsmen, and common courtesy demands that we should return the compliment and that without expecting the sportsmen visited to do the paying.

FOOTBALL.

That one reason for England's poor showing at the last Olympic games was the want of enthusiasm must have struck all who watched the progress of events at Stockholm. This trait was again very noticeable at Stamford Bridge (London), on Saturday, when England and Scotland met in the annual Soccer match. About 52,000 people were present and judging by appearances 50,000 might have been Scots, though 15,000 would probably be nearer the mark. The band of the Irish Guards played Scottish airs for the most part and when the Regulars ceased, the very bowels of the musically inclined were made to revolt by the efforts of the men with the bag-pipes. Bands of Scots, wearing plaid caps, and headed by pipers, promenaded round the arena and their enthusiasm was really splendid to see. The phlegmatism of Englishmen is a grand trait in time of disaster on land and sea, but really a little more feeling and enthusiasm would be helpful in international sports. About the only time the crowd really woke up was when the referee (who was a Scotchman) failed to see one of the visitors commit a deliberate foul by pushing Fleming in the back when the Swindon man was dribbling the ball towards the Scottish goal. Prior to this, however, the official had checked a tendency on the part of a Scottish halfback to trip up the English forwards when they had evaded him, though a free kick is hardly atonement for foul tactics.

The English players pressed almost throughout the first-half and it speaks well for the Scottish defence that only one goal was scored. This was rather an unusual one and decidedly dramatic. Simpson dropped the ball in the goal mouth and as Rennie caught it, Hapmton (the English centre) charged the Scotch custodian into the net as he was holding the ball. The game veered round in the second half, the Scots having the best of matters, though the English defence was sorely tried, particularly after Watson had to retire 15 minutes from the end. Holly left the forward line and filled the vacant position in the half back line and there were some anxious moments for the home supporters. England's victory also secured the International championship, with two wins and one defeat (4 points) Scottland and Wales claiming 3 points for 1 win, 1 draw and 1 defeat; Ireland scoring 2 points for the win over England.

RACQUETS.

Queen's Club was the scene of a remarkable struggle on Saturday, when C. Williams (holder) and J. Soutar met to decide the first stage of their match for the world's championship and £1,000. Both were engaged at Princes' Club at the same time, Soutar being the elder, so they are no strangers, though he has resided in America for about six years. The pace at which the match was played surprised the onlookers and yet both men were still fairly fresh at the finish. Williams recovered after a poor start, but though he won 4 out of 6 games he only scored 6 more aces than his rival. This is important, as should each claim an equal numbers of games at the end of the second stage at Philadelphia, the issue will be determined by the number of aces scored. Should they also be equal, another game will be played and being on his court, will naturaly suit Soutar. The latter proved himself a fine player and Williams will have to be at his best to retain his title. It will be recalled that he crossed the Atlantic last year, being one of the survivors from the "Titanic." The scores appended give a good idea how the game went :—Williams beat Soutar, 4 games to 2, 6-15, 15-12, 15-11, 15-10, 9-15, 15-6, 75 aces to 69.

IN GENERAL.

England gained a narrow win (1-0) over Ireland in the annual hockey match, thereby winning the International championship.

The final of the inter-county lacrosse championship between Lancashire and Middlesex proved one-sided, the former winning by 22 goals to 11.

H. H. Hilton only managed to beat R. H. de Montmoreney by one hole during the singles between the Royal Liverpool team and the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society. The Liverpool players had the best of matters on the whole, winning 10 matches to 5.

Foreign bodies will be represented by two delegates on the International Association Football Board, with equal power to the English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh delegates.

The defeat of Craiganour at Liverpool has led to a chance in the Derby betting, Shotgun and Louvois being joint favourites at 9 to 2, whilst the former first chance has gone out to 8 to 1.

The League Championship now appears to rest between Sunderland and Sheffield Wednesday, the two last fixtures only having yielded Aston Villa one point.

E. Ray and Harry Vardon engaged in a couple of exhibition matches at the Studley Royal Golf Course a few days ago, Ray showing the best form. The driving of the open champion was wonderful, two of his shots exceeding 300 yards.

Tom Reece (rec. 1,000) looks likely to beat Inman (scratch) in the last heat of the London Billiards Tournament. Thanks to breaks of 351 and 589 during yesterday's play, he finished up with a lead of 2,225 points.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE GOLFERS' CUP.

The second match in the semi-final round of the competition was played on Tuesday morning.

DAWSON—3 v. HARGREAVES scr. This proved to be an easy win for Dawson who was receiving two strokes handicap. Dawson played steady through the tournament and just now showing good form when he met Hargreaves he had matters all his own way as he won the first three holes, the third, with a stroke handicap, and was "dormy" four after the fifth hole, the fourth having been halves. Hargreaves won the sixth, Dawson driving into the screen and taking seven for the hole. The latter player laid his approach shot to the seventh hole on the green and holing out in five won by four up and two to play.

LAWN TENNIS.

Yesterday afternoon at the Bombay Gymkhana three matches were played off, two being in the Singles Handicap and one in the Doubles.

SINGLES HANDICAP "A" Class—Pearson (—15) found Kilby (+3·6) much too hard a nut to crack. In fact the handicapping in this match was clearly at fault as on the form he showed Kilby might almost have played his opponent level.

SCORE:—Kilby beat Pearson 6-3, 6-3.

SINGLES HANDICAP "B" Class—Candler (—15) played Briggs (+3·6) but could make no headway, the points in this match to, being too heavy.

SCORE:—Briggs beat Candler 6-2, 6-3.

HANDICAP DOUBLES "B" Class—E. G. Pearson and Orr (+15) had an excellent match with Trevor-Robinson and Sisson (—4·6) just managing to secure the odd game in eleven in both the first two sets.

SCORE :—Pearson and Orr beat Robinson and Sisson 6-5, 6 5.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

In the Beighton Hockey Tournament semi-finals, Rangers vs. Customs—There was a mamoth gathering on the Calcutta ground, where the above teams met. The play was very fast, the Rangers winning by two goals to one. On to-day's play, the better team won. S. Lardton of the Rangers was the best man on the field, Lindsay and Smart scored for the winners and Boilean for the losers.

BANGALORE HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, April. 29.

At the annual meeting of the Horse Show Committee held at the United Service Club last night, it was decided to hold the show this year on July 11th and 12th. Captain J. W. Parrington, R.F.A. is re-elected Honorary Secretary.

OPIUM STOCKS.

SALES AT HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Sales of certificated opium continue at Hongkong and Shanghai where the accumulation of stocks has given so much anxiety to merchants and bankers. From 1st February to 19th April 3,520 chests were sold, the "Pioneer" says, presumably at rates which satisfied the holders. On the latter date 4,660 chests were still in hand at Hongkong and 18,636 at Shanghai. Progress in disposal is slow, but it seems sure, though it will take a long time to work off the whole of the stocks. Still a reduction from 26,816 chests to 23,296 in about seven weeks gives cause for satisfaction.

THIS AND THAT.

The impertinent remarks in the yachting notes of one of your contemporaries with regard to the non-sailing members of a certain Yacht Club are deserving of the strongest condemnation. In one of his latest effusions the author, in what perhaps he imagines humourous vein, quotes an alleged conversation in the club between two landloving enthusiasts. Even if the hearer's dishonest eavesdropping propensities enabled him to gather an accurate resume of the words, their publication in a newspaper is a scandalous breach of club etiquette and of the unwritten laws of gentlemanly procedure. If, as is most probable, this scribbler is a member of the club, its committee will be seriously lacking in their duties if they do not adequately punish him for his gross offence against its discipline. Apart from considerations of this sort, there are of course two sides to the question of the rivalry between what may be called the active and non-active members of any club instituted for the encouragement of a certain sport. In the M. C. C., for instance, the non-playing members outnumber those who are adequate exponents with bat and ball, but for that reason they are not the subject of a disgraceful attack in the public press. The truth of it is that were it not for the non-actives most of such clubs could not be made a paying proposition. The yachting members of the one in question and their womenfolk—who by the way, without subscription, probably patronise the club premises considerably oftener than the wives of landlubbers—should be properly grateful to the non-actives who with their subscriptions enable the club to possess palatial buildings, good service, a club boat and unequalled opportunities for social intercourse.

While enjoying my before-dinner appetiser a few days ago, a friend similarly engaged, propounded to me the following conundrum : "Why is it," he asked, "that certain men, though apparently quite unattractive, are an instantaneous success with every woman they meet ?" When I professed myself incapable of solving so psychological a mystery, he gave me the benefit of his opinion, which was somewhat as follows :—"It must be," he said, "because they have learnt to play up to woman's characteristic weakness, that habit of hers of invariably regarding every male in the light of a potential lover. Even if she be married or engaged her obligations to another will not prevent her seeking, from the moment of her first introduction, some manifestations on his part of a feeling that might develop into something more exciting than mere friendship. A man, on the other hand, when he meets one of the fairer sex, if left to his own initiative, would probably neglect a rapid assumption of an affectionate role; the women, however, that is, if he be the successful ladies' man, quickly bring him to his senses. By carefully veiled but nevertheless quite unmistakable hints she conveys to him the information, that unless he bestirs himself to be what she calls 'interesting,' his acquaintanceship will not prove acceptable. Interesting in her mind is something very different from the word as defined in "Nuttall." Be you an astonishing conversationalist, well-informed, far travelled, a student of the classics or a keen-witted critic, these accomplishments will be little compensation for an absence of Cupid's artistry. She prefers bright eyes to brilliant epigrams, meaning handshakes to the interpretation of Handel, innuendo to knowledgable assertion. If in these tricks you happen to acquit yourself satisfactorily, you may be rewarded by admittance to her friendship but probably to nothing more. Intoxicated perhaps by the success of your manœuvres you may be tempted to claim what you imagine is your due, but you will very soon realise the one-sided nature of your bargain. Instead of the anticipated lapse from the proprieties you will be haughtily informed that you have forgotten yourself. Mental not material osculation was all she desired." The only comment I have to offer on this gentleman's observations is that he must have made unfortunte selections when choosing his companions in flirtation. If incidents such as he described were the common experience we should, I think, all be Benedicts. Few could survive more than one of such disappointments without having their amatory enthusiasm irretrievably impaired.

The presence of the hot weather season is an excellent opportunity for weighing in in the balance any acquaintanceship contracted during the past year. The annual exodus from Bombay gives to those left behind sensations of either pain, indifference or relief. Now, do we indubitably discover whom of the departed we cared for most? Absence making our love grow stronger, the passing weeks will, with ever-growing insistence, reiterate the names of those to whom we have become attached by the indissoluble bonds of friendship. The departure of others we shall scarcely notice ; those nodding acquaintances whose comings and goings cause us neither delight nor regret. Some there will be, those chosen few, whom we have marked out for the privilege of a special enmity, whose journey to the hills will fill us with unholy satisfaction. To us left to the summer heat is assigned the task of replacement, the formation of new friendships and the improvement of old ones. Luckily, a necessary consequence of a reduced social circle is a repeated meeting of the same people and speedy intimacy becomes no difficult problem. The only danger that requires to be guarded against is the chance of forgetting old friends amongst these new excitements. The loss of the old stagers would be a heavy price to pay.

B 3.

POLICE COMMISSIONER AND MILL HANDS.

A deputation of leading Bombay millhands, under the auspices of the "Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha" (Indian Workmen's Association), waited upon Mr. Edwardes, the Police Commissioner at his residence, on Sunday to wish him "bon voyage" on the eve of his departure to England on leave. It was their faith, they said, that he who succoured the distressed and the needy, through love, possessed the attribute of the deity. In Mr. Edwardes they had found such a helper and they felt they were parting with a friend and a sympathiser. They were a grateful people and they came to wish him and Mrs. Edwardes a pleasant voyage and a happy sojourn in the land of their birth. Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes were garlanded and presented with bouquets of flowers. Mr. Edwardes thanked them all and said that he and his wife would be back among them after Divali, and he asked them to be on their best behaviour as they had always been in the past : and said that they would always have in the Police their best friends. They were then served with "pan supari" and rose-water and every member of the deputation was offered cocoanut and batasa (sugar) wrapped in gold tinselled paper cones—an auspicious offering. The deputation then left highly pleased at with their reception.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The Commander-in-Chief, who has been more or less confined to his bed for the last few days with influenza, was allowed to leave his room on Sunday, and will be out again next week.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned a small Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code, whereby High Courts will be empowered to extend certain provisions of the Code to Small Cause Courts. The Bill, it is understood, is merely a formal measure.

The Singapore Government Railway connecting Singapore by rail with Kranji and from there by ferry with Johore, a distance of about 12 miles has been sold to the Government of the Federated Malay States for dollars 4,136,000.

On the 21st instant a mail motor, running between Matara and Hambantota in Ceylon, ran into a paddy field and capsized. Six passengers were injured, and the driver who was caught under the bus was extricated with difficulty.

Philatelists will be interested to learn that the new Taisho issue of stamps is expected to be ready for sale on August 1st. The Japanese Government recently invited competitors to send in designs for the new stamps and the competition is now closed. The number of competitors is said to be 565, mostly Japanese.

When Lord Carmichael was in Cooch Behar the other day he visited the jail there and was most favourably impressed by all he saw. A feature of the jail however is its soda-water factory a feature which it is believed is not to be found in any other jail in Bengal. It is questionable however whether such a factory in a Government jail would be viewed with satisfaction by private enterprise.

Sister Nivedita (Margaret E. Noble) had half finished at the time of her death a volume on "The Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists" for Messrs. Harrap's "Famous Myths" series. The work is being completed by Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy and will be illustrated by members of the new school of art in Calcutta under the supervision of Mr. A. N. Tagore one of the vice-presidents of the Indian Society of Oriental Art.

The "Englishman" understands that there is no truth in the rumours which are current in Calcutta to the effect that the Goverment of India has refused its sanction to the Bengal Gambling Bill recently passed by the Bengal Council. The Bill reached the Supreme Government only a day or two ago and is now with the Home Department. It will not be long before it is passed into law.

The statement that Messrs. Jinnah, Kinney and Meugens would shortly vacate their seats on the Imperial Legislative Council was premature as regards the last-named, as Mr. Meugens will probably remain on the Council until the Managing Agent clauses of the Companies' Act have been finally disposed of at the autumn session or next cold weather.

The withdrawal of the survey and road-making parties on the northern frontier of Assam, will have to be expedited, as the rains have set in unusually early. Dibrugarh reported a fall of nearly eight inches in the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday. This means a rapid rise in the Brahmaputra and its tributaries, and serious interference with the work that is being done.

The Calcutta Police are enquiring into the mysterious disappearance of two mail bags during transit between the Sealdah station and the General Post Office, via Bow Bazar Street, a few days ago. It appears that the Chittagong and the Damukdia Mail bags including the two that are missing, were put into the postal van and conveyed to the General Post Office, where it was discovered that two of them were missing. The clerks, in charge of the van, could not explain how the bags which are said to have contained some insured letters, disappeared.

The prevention of epidemic disease amongst cattle in Assam, is important not only in the interests of the agricultural population but also in those of the tea-planting community. It has just been announced that the Veterinary Staff in the Province is to be doubled, and proposals are being submitted by the Chief Commissioner to the Government of India for the improvement of the pay of the establishment. Managers of tea-estates have agreed to join the reporting agency which gives early notice of the outbreak of disease, and it is hoped that some of the garden establishments will learn the process of inoculation of cattle. Assam, therefore, should soon be well found in the matter of dealing with bovine epidemics.

The editor of "Comrade," in offering an apology to his readers of the belated appearance on his paper owing to the heat having melted away the composition of the inking rollers and none being procurable in Delhi, says :—"A Bengal village cannot have scantier means for the mechanical production of a newspaper. We are doing our best to increase our resources in this respect, but the change of capital has produced strange results, and the life of the keeper of a Press in Delhi, which has to turn out newspapers in thousands weekly and daily is a succession of miseries which one has to experience before he can carefully appreciate."

Information reached the Dum-Dum Cantonment Police, on Thursday, to the effect that a Hindu sadhu of Ujjain, named Atmaram Babaji, had swindled Girish Chundr Bhakta of Dum-Dum out of five bharis of gold, 23 bharis of silver, a gold ring, a ruby, and a pair of nose rings, all valued at Rs.500. The sadhu led the unsuspecting babu, to believe that his fortune would be retrieved if he piously worshipped an image supplied by the sadhu. The victim of the swindle was next asked to produce the stolen articles which were put inside a metal glass. The sadhu covered the face of the glass with a rag, and made it over to Girish to be opened the next morning when, he was assured, he would find the contents metamorphosed into diamonds and rubies of immense value. The next morning Girish uncovered the glass and was shocked to find that the original contents were gone. The sadhu had, meanwhile, disappeared from the village. The Bengal C. I. D. have the case in hand.

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.

Viscountess Wolseley, who was born in 1872, is the heiress of her father's viscounty under special remainder to her and her male issue. She is the Principal of the Glynde School for Lady Gardeners, and has certainly inherited a decided organizing talent from her father. She loves country and outdoor life and with lofty ideals of her own about work being the only panacea for happiness for man or woman, has attracted many pupils with talents for gardening.

DISTINGUISHED PEERESSES.

Another Field-Marshal who will be succeeded by a daughter in the peerage is Lord Roberts. Long may he be spared before Lady Aileen Mary Roberts succeeds him The most distinguished peeress in her own right is H. H. Princess Alexandra Victoria Duchess of Fife, who was born in 1891, and succeeded her father in 1912.

OLDEST ENGLISH BARONY.

The youngest peeress in her own right who succeeded in the year of her birth, is Baroness Elizabeth Clifton of Leighton Bromswold. She was born in January 1900, and her father, the seventh Earl of Darnley, died in the same year. It is only the Barony of Clifton which descends in the female line in default of direct male heirs. The Earldom of Darnley passed to the brother, the eighth earl. Another young peeress who succeeded to a very old barony, created in 1309, is Baroness Beaumont, who was born in August, 1894. Her sister, the Hon. Ivy Mary Stapleton, was born posthumous in October, 1895. The Baroness and her sister reside with their mother at Carlton Tow ers, Carlton, Yorkshire. The oldest English barony, created 1264, is held by a lady, the Baroness de Ros, who was born in 1854 ; married the Hon. Anthony Dawson in 1878, and succeeded her father in 1907. She will again be succeeded by a lady, as she has no son, and her three daughters are co-heiresses.

OTHER INTERESTING EXAMPLES.

Another barony of great age held by a lady is the barony of Fauconberg and Conyers. In 1491, a Baroness of Fauconberg, who had held the title died and the barony fell into abeyance between her daughters, and so remained until determined in favour of the present peeress in 1903. The Baroness of Fauconberg also holds the barony of Conyers which fell also into abeyance and was determined in her favour in 1892. She married the fourth Earl of Yarborough in 1886 and owns much landed estate in Yorkshire. The barony of Darcy de Knayth was determined in favour of her younger sister in 1903 who married the fourth Earl of Powis in 1890. Heiress presumptive of a very old barony created 1308 is the Hon. Darea Curzon. She is the only sister of Lord Zouche of Haryngworth and was born in 1860. Baroness Herries better known as the Dutchess of Norfolk succeeded her father in 1908. The barony was created 1491 and has a distinguished history. Co-heiresses presumptive of the barony of Grey de Rothyn are Mrs. Butler Bowden and the Hon. Lady Bellingham.

OF MORE MODERN CREATION.

A peeress in her own right of quite modern creation is Baroness Amherst of Hackney, created 1892, who, however, is always known as Lady William Cecil. She married Lord William Cecil in 1885. Another modern barony, created 1886, is that of Burton. Baroness Burton ; born 1873, succeeded her father in 1909. She married, in 1894, Colonel James Evan Bruce Baillie. The Countess of Cromartie inherited a peerage from her father which was created in 1895. Married to Major Blant Mackenzie the Countess of Cromartie is well known as a writer of distinction. Two ladies were created peeresses in their own right after the deaths of their husbands. The widow of the Right Hon W. H. Smith became Viscountess Hambleden in 1891. The widow of Sir John-Alexander Macdonald twice Prime Minister of Canada became Baronets Macdonald of Earnscliffe in 1891. She was born 1836 and on her death the title will be extinct.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

MODERN MASTERPIECES.

CONTEMPORARY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

Post-Impressionism is gaining ground so rapidly in London that the frequenter of the West End galleries already finds it difficult to escape its varied manifestations. Forewarned, wrote a London correspondent, he may avoid the preposterous "Grafton Group" exhibition at the Alpine Club or the loudly heralded and extensively boomed show by the Italian Futurist Gino Severini, which is to open at the Marlborough Gallery. But he will find it strongly represented at the Goupil Gallery, where the Contemporary Art Society is holding its first London exhibition.

The Contemporary Art Society intends to do for the living artists what the National Art Collections Fund does for the Old Masters. And since the working methods of the Chantry Bequest Committee and of the heads of provincial galleries have made it unnecessary for the "Contemporary" to extend its patronage to the immortals of Burlington House and their favourites, it is only right that the new society should devote itself to the encouragement of unacknowledged talent.

At the same time, a certain amount of discretion should be exercised in the selection of works for an exhibition by means of which it is intended to attract the guineas of new members. The grotesque contortions and childish affectations of mere notoriety-hunters should be rigidly exoluded, lest they might lead to the suspicion that these artistic pranks and capers are considered by those in charge of the funds as worthy of being acquired for some public gallery.

Fortunately these pictures of freakish tendency belong to the "loans from various sources," by which the exhibition of works actually acquired by the society has been augmented. Among the acquisitions it is pleasant to find, besides Mr. Augustus Jon's famous Leonardesque "Smiling Woman," such delightful works as professor C. J. Holmes's superb landscape, "Ren Ruind." Mr. Walter Sickert's impression of Mr. George Moore. Mr. G. A. Storey's "Portrait of the Artist's Father," which exhibited quite recently at the Royal Academy, many years after it was painted, caused quite a stir among those who know how to appreciate quality in paint; Mr. W. Nicholson's "The Lowestoft Bowl," a still life with a wonderful suggestion of various textures; "The Little Spuaw," by the late W. C. Symons: a sparkling winter scene by Mr. Muirhead Bone, and other notable pictures and drawing, mostly by artists who are not very well known to the large public.

In the lower gallery is to be seen for a few days the John Balli collection of mordern French masterpieces, mostly of the Barbizon School, which will be publicly sold at the Galeries Georges Petit, in Paris, shortly Corot is particularly well represented in his collection, which also includes admirable examples of Lhermitte, Harpignies, Daubigny and Troyon.

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

PRISON FOR FOOTBALLER.

For obtaining £7 by false pretences from the proprietor of the Warwick Hotel, Redhill, a man of twenty-six, who gave his name as Stephanus Philip Jouber, and said he was a medical student and had played in the South African Rugby football team, was at Kingston-on-Thames sentenced to nine months' hard labour. It was stated that the famous South African Rugby international of the same name, who is now a medical student in Holland, disclaimed all knowledge of him.

DISAPPOINTED LADIES.

Keen disappointment was caused at Crewe by the announcement that on the forthcoming visit of the King and Queen to the town ladies would not be allowed in the railway station. The ceremony of presenting adresses to their Majesties was to take place on their arrival at the station, and a number of ladies, as well as gentlemen were to have been presented. but the authorities, in view of the suffragist outrages, decided to prevent the possibility of any undesirable proceedings.

POISONED RIVER.

Northumberland anglers are distressed by the news of the poisoning of the River Aln and a consequent large mortality among salmon and trout. Recently a goods train was wrecked near Alnmouth station, and a 600-gallon tank of creosote was damaged. The creosote has evidently percolated to the River Aln, and along its course for two miles towards the sea hundreds of dead salmon and yellow trout have been found. Experts state that it will be four years before the river can be restored to the form it was in for angling.

FEWER GIRLS BORN.

The saying that there are always more women than men will not be a true one if the birth statistics for the coming years follow the same lines as those of 1912, which have just been issued by the Registrar-General. In only seven or the counties of England and Wales did female births during 1912 exceed male births, these excesses being: 35 in Oxfordshire 18 in Wiltshire, 2 in Leicestershire, 29 in Rutland, 10 in Westmorland, 63 in Brecknockshire, and 58 in Carnarvonshire. In sixteen counties the female deaths exceeded the numbers of male deaths.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE

A deputation from the Gaelic League waited on the Dublin Corporation and requested that the council should make a knowledge of the Irish language compulsory at all its examinations in the future. It was stated that the last census showed that whilst the speaking of Irish had increased amongst the people in Lienster and Ulster, people in Munster and Connaught were losing the language. The Lord Mayor assured the deputation that the council would give the closest consideration to their views.

POLITENESS OF BILLINGSGATE.

Billingsgate Market, for so long supposed to be the home of very bad manners and vulgarisms, has been vindicated The Lord Mayor says that during an early morning visit he never heard a profane word, and everywhere was met with a "By your leave, sir." And no one knew he was the Lord Mayor. Manners in Billingsgate have improved enormously during the past few years," said the member of a City Mission "the workers in Billingsgate Market—like the workers elsewhere—are learning manners. The new spirit in Billihgsgate is working wonders, and even among the most rough and ready workers, the value of courtesy and the folly of the profane word is very widely realised."

CANADIAN MAIL SUBSIDY.

Mr. Pelletier, the Dominion Postmaster-General, in the Canadian House of Commons announced that the Government had entered into a contract with the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, Allan, White Star and Dominion steamship lines under which in future all mails to and from Britain will be carried in Canadian ships from Canadian ports. The practice of sending a portion of the mails via New York will be discontinued. Four companies will supply twelve ships. In the summer there will be a tri-weekly service of eight ships, and in the winter bi-weekly sailinges. The summer sailings will be from Montreal and Quebec, and the winter from St. John (New Brunswick) or Halifax (Nova Scotia). A subsidy of £20,000 a year, compared with £120,000 for the present weekly service, will be paid. The proposal to confine the service in future to Canadian ships was enthusiastically receive in the House.

"LADY SUBSTITUTES."

Lady substitutes was the euphemistic title given to 600 women telephone operators who travelled by a special train from New York to Boston. Their journey suggests undreamed of possibilities in the future relations between capital and female labour. Boston is threatened with a whole sale strike of its 3,000 telephone girls, who demand recognition of their union a minimum weekly wage of 12dols. £2 8s. and the abolition of split tricks by which instead of heaving a continuous working day they are required to work in the mornings afternoons and evenings. To obtain substitutes for the strikers was not an easy task at first the girl operators in New York Baltimore and Philadelphia flately refused to become strike breackers but when the supervisors promised double pay all expenses a bonus of 50dols. £10 each on their return home and an abundance of sight seeing trips while in Boston the girls according to published accounts first wavered and then consented.

THE PRINCE AND CANADA.

Although it may be premature to say that the King has absolutely decided upon the Prince of Wales making a tour in Canada next year, the project has (says the "Birmingham Daily Post") certainly been considered very carefully by his Majesty, in consultation with the Duke of Connaught, within the past few days, and the Royal inclination at present is to adopt it. A certain difficulty arises from the fact that, if the Heir-Apparent went to the Dominion, he would of a surety be invited to the United States, as was his illustrious grandfather, the late King Edward, when Prince of Wales. The journey then was a great success, the Prince's visit to Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon having specially impressed the American people. A Royal tour now, however, could scarcely be so circumscribed as was that of 1860 without the liability to give offence to important sections of the United States; and such a contingency is to be avoided.

A FARMER'S JOKE.

One of the Portland dairy farmers who have had friction with the Sanitary Committee of the island about cowshed regulations which the farmers consider unreasonable has played an amusing joke on the members of the committee. The sanitary inspector had issued notices of an intended inspection. The farmer made preparations for the visit by spreading linoleum over the floor of his cowhouse, displaying hearthrugs in convenient positions, hanging the walls with pictures, a mirror and a motto "Until we meet again." and furnishing the interior with chairs and a harmonian. When the committee called he gravely asked them to wipe their feet on the doormat, and explained that the harmonium was for the cow to play while the calf danced. The committee were so tickled that after vainly trying to hide their amusement they had to retire. When they had gone the farmer informed his friends that they were so taken up with the decorations that they had forgotten to examine the drains or to fulfil any of the objects of the inspection.

SUFFRAGETTES FIRE A CANNON.

One of the two cannons near the keep of the ruined castle at Dudley, Worcestershire, was fired by Suffragettes early in the morning, alarming the inhabitants and shaking the town. The cannons, taken by the British during the Crimea, stand on a high spot in front of the keep overlooking the town. A charge of powder had been placed in the muzzle of one and fired by a time fuse. When the noise was heard a number of people ran into the street. Several windows near the keep were shattered, and those more than a mile distant were shaken. Police were only about 200 yards away. and although they scaled the height they failed to discover the perpetrators. Turpintine bottles, blasting cables, and gunpowder were found, and the words "votes for women. D—the consequences," had been written with enamel on the cannon that had been fired. On the other cannon had been inscribed. "In honrur of Mrs. Penkhurst." A long piece of blasting cable was found attached to a can of gunpowder and carried round the keep.

M.P.'S KITCHEN LAMENT.

The House of Commons Kitchen Committee are deploring the desertion of dinners in spite of their utmost efforts to make the catering at the House attractive. 4,000 fewer meals were served in 1912 than in 1911, and this year so far the reduction has been incressing at an alarming rate. We have tried our best to attract members to dine at the House," said a member of the Committee "We have thoroughly reformed the kitchen and arranged the duties of the cooks in the same way as in a first class hotel. There is a chief cook, a roast cook, a sauce cook, a vegetable cook, and so on. We even serve special vegetarian dinners, but in spite of it all the attendance grows slacker at the House and more and more members dine out. The only remedy that I can see is to induce the Government to bring in more attractive and exciting legislation, so as to draw members to the House and keep them there. Members have recently grown to expect such a variety of good things in the 2s dinner served that we have decided to raise the price to 2s. 6d. There is now a choice of table d'hote dinners costing 1s., 2s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. respectively for hungry legislators.

GENTLEMAN BANDIT.

In a remarkable confession garnished with quotations from Vigil and Cicero, a man, named Joseph Taylor, has furnished the authorities with a detailed narrative of outrages committed by a Company of motoriar bandits organised under his leadership. The story solves the mystery associated with a score of robberies executed in broad daylight by robbers operating with the help of high-powered motor-cars. It establishes, it is alleged, the guilt of ten men already arrested, who acknowledged Taylor as their captain. Taylor is connected with a good family, the real name of which he refused to divulge. He says that he was brought up in pious surroundings, and had a university education. He traces his downfall to his recklessness in showing a large roll of bank notes in a Hearlem public-house. After chatting on that occasion with several strangers, he remembered nothing more until he awoke sick and dazed in a strange house. A woman, he says, nursed him through a dangerous illness, and taught him to smoke opium and use morphine. After he had spent months in idleness, the woman, he said, suggested that he could earn money by organising a company of motor-car bandits. He made acquaintances among chauffeurs, and enlisted a company of ten, whom he supplied with guns and blackjacks, which they returned to him after each outrage. Taylor says their first enterprise was to steal a motor-car and attack. The proprietor of a public-house on his way, as they supposed, to a bank. He and his companions left the victim senseless in the street, and hurried across the Hudson River only to discover that the stolen bag contained a dozen napkins, a few towels, and a fish sandwich. Their subsequent robberies were always carefully rehearsed, so that each member of the band knew exactly what was expected of him. "I never forgot I was a gentleman," says Taylor, in describing the manner in which he maintained discipline among the robbers. He declares that the acquisition of a motor-car never caused him the slightest uneasiness, as he was always able to find a chauffeur willing to place his master's car at the disposal of the robbers in return for a share in the plunder.

But few people in India have ever doubted that light railways, if economically built, wisely located, and efficiently managed, would bring handsome returns to those who possessed the courage and energy to initiate such undertakings. No better example of this truism says the "Sind Gazette" could be selected than the two lines, recently constructed, which serve the Jamrao-Canal tract. At the meeting of the Board of Directors of Sind Light Railways figures were produced that show that the revenue received this year has been nearly double that earned during the corresponding period of last year, and that the earnings have actually exceeded eleven per cent. on the capital of the company. The Board decided to recommend a dividend at the rate of only seven per cent and to carry the balance forward. This should place the company in a very strong position.

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FUTURE OF THE BALKANS.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES AND FOREIGN CAPITAL.

In a struggle for national development, natural resources, and money, and enterprise are all of them needed. If the money is lacking, the development, if it comes at all, must come very slowly; but the resources and the enterprise together sometimes suffice to overcome this difficulty by attracting money. This, writes P. B. in the "Westminister Gazette" is what is likely to occur in the Balkan peninsula; and it may perhaps, be taken as an indication of the trend of affairs that one of the world's greatest financiers sent his son and colleague into Servia and Bulgaria "to look round—merely out of curiosity," even before the armistice was signed outside the lines at Chataldja.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

I have dealt at considerable length with the natural resources of the two countries. The energy, the resolution, and the "grit" of their people is no longer in doubt after their conduct of one of the most remarkable wars in the history of the world; and their lack of capital, notwithstanding the gifts of nature that may be theirs for the getting, is equally undeniable. Even under this handicap, though, and the further one that a state of constant unrest has entailed, small and tentative beginnings have been made in the building up of industries that may easily become great and may lead to the establishment of many others. How small they are may be gathered from the fact that fewer than seven thousand people in Servia, and not many more—about seven per cent. of the active population—in Bulgaria are engaged in industrial pursuits; but in most cases they have been successful in their small way, and show what may be done with the material at hand, even in the face of financial difficulty and of competition with the Austrian importer. In Bulgaria the ample water power is used, in many places, to provide energy for saw-mills and corn-mills; there are—or, rather, there were before the war broke out—distilleries, breweries, and sugar-refineries working busily; coal, and stone, and marble are all worked in increasing quantities; and many things are imported that, in more favourable circumstances, could equally well be made at home. Hides, and skins, and textiles are brought into the country, for instance; and yet hides are plentiful, and a tannery near Sofia has only been unsuccessful for want of better methods. Homespuns too, can be made of excellent quality in Bulgaria; but the industry suffers by reason of the importation of inferior goods from Austria that are sold at low prices—a state of things that experience will remedy. Servia, too has its water-driven mills its breweries and refineries, and its cloth-factories. In both countries a half-hearted attempt at exporting frozen or preserved meat and poultry has been made; and with proper organisation and especially with the greater transport facilities that are likely to be provided before long this will be worth repeating for the Balkans raise far more stock than they can consume, and raise it very cheaply. There is, of course much engineering work to be done in the immediate future; and the machinery that has already been imported from England will be followed by very much more during the next few years.

LEGISLATIVE ENCOURAGEMENT.

All the work of development that is expected, though, will require money; and here the shrewd foresight of the apparently simple Slav may prove to have been of inestimable value to him. Ten years ago there was nothing in the political situation that gave promise of the extraordinary change that the last few months have seen; but even then it was realised that the outsider must be tempted to bring into the countries what they lacked of the means of working out their commercial salvation. Concessions carrying with them free grants of land, exemption from taxation, reduced rates, and various other privileges have been granted to foreign capitalists for several years past. The methods that have been adopted by the two Governments have been very similar; and it will, therefore, be sufficient if one of them is examined in detail. Eight years ago the Sobranje, in Sofia, adopted a "Law for encouraging Native Industries," which is frankly labelled "Framed to attract foreign capital." It offers to every capitalist who would undertake any industrial enterprise in Bulgaria free use of whatever water-power he can find that is not privately owned—and this saying clause leaves him ample choice. It exempts from duty all the machinery, and parts of machinery, and tools that he may need, if they are such as Bulgaria itself cannot produce and are imported from countries with which the State has concluded a commercial treaty. It exempts from duty all the raw materials that may be imported to be manufactured, or re-made for exportation. If a suitable site for a required factory is selected on land belonging to the State, to a district, or to a municipality rather more than an acre of it may be obtained as a free grant; and if a larger site is wanted the surplus may be purchased at the current price of land in the immediate neighbourhood. Any land that is needed for the construction of roads, of canals, or of other means of communication, or for the production or transmission of driving-power, is also to be had for nothing if it belongs to the State, the district, the municipality or to one of the "Monastirs"; and if it is in private hand it may be purchased under a scheme of expropriation.

RAILWAY RATES.

Whatever machinery tools, and fuel are needed for the work may be carried over the railways at a reduction of thirty-five per cent. on the lowest ordinary tariff. Necessary working material, if it is such as it not produced in the country, or not produced in sufficiently large quantities, is exempted from all duty and octroi. The factory buildings themselves are exempt from taxation. The patents of the foreigner, destined for exploitation in Bulgaria, remain untaxed; and if he is a limited liability company his shares are exempt from stamp-duty. If he needs coal the Government sells it to him at less than the market price: and his building materials, like his tools, are carried by rail at a thirty-five per cent. reduction. Whatever stone, clay or stand may be needed for the erection of a factory, or for use in any manufacturing process may be taken for nothing from any State lands; and both the State and the local authorities are bound, for a period of five years, to purchase from such factories those of their products that they need, provided only that their prices are not more than fifteen per cent. higher than those of foreign-made goods—a sufficiently self-sacrificing method of "supporting home industries," surely.

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THE HISTORICAL CONGRESS.

EVOLUTION OF INDIAN HISTORY.

At the meeting of the Oriental History Section of the International Congress of Historical Studies at University College, on April 4, Sir William Lee Warner read a paper on "The Evolution of Indian History," in which he said that the stages or periods through which the Indian peoples had passed in pursuit of a reasonable degree of freedom were marked by the ascendancy of three principles—first, the Hindoo priestcraft; second, the sword of Islam; and third, universal British law. The first period, 1500 B.C. to 1206 A.D., spanned the transition from a pastoral Indo-Aryan community enjoying personal liberty to a medley of separate despotisms, in which the priestly caste monopolised temporal and spiritual power. The Brahmins, asserting ascendancy over caste and tribes, moulded the social framework, and used religion as an engine of statecraft. A Buddhist struggle for freedom succeeded 250 B.C. to 350 A.D., declined 750 A.D., and finally failed. Although the traditional basis of four castes was modified, the priests by conferring a divine status on Rajpoot kings, regained power. India without political unity, defence less against invasion, fell into helpless apathy and disorder, deadening the instinct of freedom. The Mahomedans, A.D. 1206-1788 bringing new elements of freedom, broke the sacerdotal ascendancy in the north, and distributed over India principalities opposed to its pretensions. Brahminism, however, won fresh successes at Poona and in the south, again provoking Lingayats and other sections to throw off the fetters of caste. Akbar gave the empire an object-lesson in religious toleration, and showed that the defence of Indian frontiers required control of the Afghan passes and imperial unity. The attempt failed, but rekindled the desire for freedom. The British secured the public peace and defence of India essential for the diffusion of liberty, abolished by legislation slavery, sati, and caste disabilities, otherwise securing free play for the silent moral forces of Indo-European civilisation. After the Mutiny, an open conflict between the two civilisations progress towards freedom was resumed; but under the State's guarantee of religious neutrality, slow headway against the enslaving tendencies of centuries must be expected.

Papers were also read by Professor L. de la Vallee Poussin and Dr. L. D. Barnett.

Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, officiating director-general of archaeology in India, read a paper on "The Iron Pillar of Delhi" at the meeting of the Related and Auxiliary Sciences Section in the rooms of the Linnean Society in Burlington House, on April 4. He showed that the Iron Pillar was one of the very few ancient Hindoo monuments preserved in the capital of India. It had excited the curiosity of European travellers of the seventeenth century, one of whom (Thomas Coryat) described it as a memorial of Alexander's victory over Torus, while another (Nicolas Manucci) quoted it as a proof of former Chinese supremacy in India. After James Prinsep had deciphered the inscription on the pillar, its true significance as a pillar of victory of the Emperor Chandra (Gupta) was recognised. As appeared from the epitaph, it was erected after the death of that ruler. The inscription also referred to his victories over the Vangas and Vahlikas. In connection with his campaign against the latter, it was stated that he crossed the seven "mouths" of the River Indus. Most probably the great tributaries of that river were meant. It had been suggested that the Iron Pillar was removed to Delhi from Mathura "(vulgo" Muttra). The wording of the inscription gave indeed good reason to suppose that it did not now occupy its original position. But the script used in the epigraph pointed to the eastern part of Hindustan as the true home of the Iron Pillar, and they might perhaps assume that it originally stood in Behar, in one of the ancient capitals of the Gupta Emperors.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Writing to the "Times" of April 10, Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I. C. S., (retired), says:—Sir,—The Services Commission now sitting in India has, at last, arrived at a witness who has the insight to see and the courage to say that the present system of examination for the Civil Service of India is not satisfactory. Some few previous witnesses had recognised that the system admitted some men who had better be excluded, but they regarded it as at least "generally satisfactory" and suggested no fundamental change. But Mr. H. S. Lawrence, the Collector of Kurrachee, was the first to say in terms that the system is unsatisfactory as admitting a proportion of candidates who are deficient in character, physical vigour and the power of command. He might indeed have gone further and said that while the examination admits men who are unsuitable for the service, it has excluded others who by their subsequent careers at the Bar and elsewhere, combined with their prowess as sportsmen, have shown that they would have made excellent Civil servants. The first remedy proposed by Mr. Lawrance is a system of nomination before admission to the examination, and this, to my mind, is the first thing needed. Forty years ago, as I remember, the successful condidates were called up one by one before the Commissioners and a little conversation took place. What purpose this served and whether the practice still continues I do not know, but it is obviously inpracticable to tell a successful candidate that though he has passed the examination, he does not after all seem to be quite the man for India. But when the question is merely one of granting or refusing permission to appear at an examination the position is very different. Whether, as Mr. Lawrence suggests, a system of nominations by headmasters, endorsed by heads of colleges, could be brought into effect, or whether some special tribunal to grant nominations would be necessary, one thing is certain, and that is that, given full opportunity to observe the physique and bearing of a young man, his manner of speech, his power of expression, his readiness of argument, and his feelings and aspirations towards India, it would not be difficult for experienced men to form an opinion as to his general fitness (subject to tests of intellect and industry) for service in that country. As regards the present system excluding suitable candidates, the remedy of course lies in altering the character of the examination.—Grasse, April 5.

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GERMAN AIRSHIP IN FRANCE

CHAGRIN OF THE OWNERS.

The "Times" correspondent writes on April 4, from Paris:—

It is possible to give to-day a connected account of the journey which has ended in placing the French Army in possession of the lastest developments of German airship design. The Z4, which is destined to take the place of the wrecked Z1, left Friedrichshafen at 6-40, yesterday morning, for Oos in the Grand Duchy of Baden, with the intention of carrying out altitude tests, before the acceptance of the ship by the German Government. The Z4 carried five German officers and non-commissioned officers, who were in uniform, and seven engineers. The airship left Friedrichshafen in clear weather, and rose at once to a height of over 6,500 feet, but over the Black Forest fog and mist were encountered, and those on board perceived that the airship was being carried to the west out of her course by a strong wind. Owing to the Forest and to the Feldberg Hills, any attempt to land was impossible, and the airship appears to have crossed the French frontier a little to the north of Belfort. The German officers are unable to state definitely when and at what point they crossed the Vosges mountains, and it was not until the airship came down to a height of 3,000 feet, that they became aware of the fact that they had invaded France. A consultation was held on board, and it was decided that the only correct course was to come to ground at the first opportunity, and so show that their involuntary voyage along the French frontier was due entirely to accident and devoid of any political or military significance.

When the news of the landing reached Paris, a military-committee of inquiry was at once appointed, and General Hirschauer, Permanent Inspector of the Aeronautical Service, left Paris, for Luneville last night. The result of his investigation is announced in an official note issued by the Government which states that the diligible had completely lost its way, and that Captain George, head of the military committee, had given his word of honour that no observations had been taken which could, in any way, affect French national defence. The Government, therefore, decided to allow the dirigible to leave France as soon as possible. Owing to the possibility of untoward incidents, the Government was anxious to hasten the departure of the airship; but it was decided that only the civilian crew should be allowed to leave in the vessel. The officers, it was arranged, should proceed by railway to the frontier.

The decision of the Government was notified to the German officers at 11 o'clock this morning, and preparations for the start were at once made with the assistance of the troops, whose first duty it was to efface hundreds of inscriptions such as:—"A bas Allemagne!" "Y revenez plus," "Bonjour, Guillaume," that had been chalked on the car of the airship by the crowd which assembled immediately after the landing. At ten minutes to 1, the airship with her civilian crew left Luneville, flying straight for the German frontier.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AIRSHIP.

French aeronautical experts representing both the Government and private firms have the best of reasons for welcoming an accident that has placed at their disposal for leisurely examination, the very latest type of German air cruiser, and the opportunity for studying the construction of Z4 has been used to the utmost advantage. The airship was minutely examined by General Hirschauer and several other military and aeronautical experts, and also by the engineers of Lebaudy and Clement-Bayard, two important French airship firms, as well as by the expert correspondent of the "Temps."

Z4 reproduces the main features of the Zeppelin type, but the internal arrangements of the car appear to be unusually complete. The interior of the vessel is reached by a small aluminium ladder leading from the car. The frame of the vessel is supported from the inside by a bewildering maze of slender aluminium girders and stays and in the roof hang gas bags. In the aluminium corridor, running the whole length of the hull, are stored tools, cables, ropes, and spare parts, and opening off from it are the captain's cabin, with navigation instruments, a well-equipped photographic dark room, a wireless telegraphy cabin, and a lavatory. All the wires for the communication of orders from the car under the bows to the car astern run through this corridor. The two cars below the hull are fitted for quick-firing guns, and on the very top of the body of the airship there is a platform, surrounded by netting, mensuring 12 square feet, which is evidently intended for a quick-firer or some special type of gun. No gun ammunition or any form of bomb-throwing apparatus was found on board. Some of the spectators had at first taken three of the silencers round the motors, which in shape resemble howitzers, for bomb-throwing machinery. All that can be said is that the airship was constructed for carrying guns, both in the car and on the platform above it.

A Berlin correspondent writes on April 4:—The airship Z4 after its strange expedition into France, crossed the frontier this afternoon and, according to telegrams from Metz, was safely berthed in the shed at Frescati, at a quarter-past 4 o'clock. The German Army officers, who were on board the airship, are being sent back to the frontier by rail under special conduct.

"The landing of the newest German military airship in France has stirred public interest in this country to an extraordinary degree, and it is quite possible that the consequences of the adventure may be of great international importance. For the moment the prevalent feeling in Germany may fairly be described as a combination of mortification and disappointment, but it will be no bad thing if the incident causes people to consider the vagueness and uncertainty of the contest for the supremacy of the air, and the humiliation which may attend efforts to turn all aerial experiments to national military advantage. The outstanding feature of the incident is considered here to be that fortune has betrayed a jealously guarded German military secret into the hands of France, and the one thing that is really troubling German minds to-day is the question whether the French have learned all that there was to know.

The news was so overwhelming that there was no publication of it here last night. To-day the newspapers have little space for anything else. In view of the fact that the airship has been allowed to return to Germany, through its natural element and that only the German Army officers who were on board have to come home by train, it will have to be recognized here that the French authorities have, by no means, strained their rights.

The extent to which the German mind has been preoccupied by the fear of disclosures is best shown by the extravagances of Chauvinist newspapers, like the "Post", which say that the German officers as soon as they landed ought to have set fire to the airship.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

MARK RUTHERFORD.

We have been hearing a good deal about the late "Mark Rutherford" recently and one of the tributes paid to him enables us to conceive of him as a reader. "He was rather noticeably slow," says a personal friend of his, "in taking up new authors, preferring to read old books over again." We confess to having an imperfect sympathy with the "Mark Rutherford" series of books but we trust we are doing no wrong to Mr. White's memory when, on the strength of this remark, we take him as a specimen of a type of reader whom we describe as the static reader. What characterises such readers is that they have a certain selection of books in past literature which they use and appreciate but beyond which their interest does not extend. Theirs is the shelf of "well-thumbed volumes." From it they take down an old book when a new one is published. It entertains them when they are at leisure, and when they are depressed it utters a peremptory "aroynt ye" to the whole sabbatism of cares which brew their hell-broth and weave their malignant spells in the Hecate's cavern of the human heart. They pay their homage to literature therefore, and literature acknowledges them her children. Nevertheless, they suffer some disadvantage from lack of a certain curiosity which, exercised in two different directions, is a source of unlimited pleasure to readers of the true strain.

A NOTABLE PERIOD.

For one thing, one should not be incurious as to the literary product of his time, and it is to his own loss if anyone cuts off his sympathies from it. If a man is breathing the mental atmosphere of his day the works of his day will appeal the more powerfully to him, because they are full of it. To belittle them is bad enough; to be content to ignore them is worse. This is specially true of our own time—surely one of the most interesting in history,—when so much fresh ground is being broken by the plough, when fiction is so rich, and when the poets are scouting in so many directions. Indeed, in respect of fiction it may be said that, although we have no Anatole France, there has been no country in the world turning out better novels than within the last ten years or so has Great Britain. To be indifferent to this body of work is an error of judgment, and that a man's mind should merely dock up a certain quantity of the literature of former times, instead of presenting itself like a tidal basin to register by its rise and fall the ebb and flow of the world of thought about him, implies an imperfect idea of culture.

A NEW FRENCH PLAY.

The casuistry of love seems for the moment to be in the air. M. Capus's new play has set folks in France debating whether considerations of wealth would have come between Sebastian Real and Helene Ardouin in the way represented, while in England a discussion in a half-penny daily this week on the relative eligibility of the town or the country lover carries one right back to the Middle Ages. It was just such trivial topics as the different kinds of lovers and their superiority or inferiority that occupied the Courts of Love, and the debates on the Clerk as a lover compared with the Knight make up a considerable body of literature. In such a poem as the "Concilium Habitum in Monte Romarici" we have the thing thrashed out in a solemn chapter of ladies. The proceedings are opened by the reading of a passage of Ovid instead of a chapter of the Gospel, and after a love song or two are sung in place of hymns, then the president, a lady of royal birth, robbed in raiment whose brilliant hues outshine those of precious stones, takes her place and propounds the business. The ladies then take up the debate, and when the case goes in favour of the Clerk there is pronounced, in the name of Venus, upon all who encourage the love-making of knights, a malediction somewhat in the spirit of that uttered against the Jackdaw of Rheims. The "Altercatio Phyllidiset Florae" is the same in purport but different in circumstances. Two ladies walking on a May morning start the topic, and, unable to agree, resolve to refer the matter to the God of Love himself. Him they find in a beautiful orchard, fragrant with all aromatic plants and loud with the music of lyre and timbrel and the songs of birds. He is in favour of the clerks. This, indeed, is the common finding, due, perhaps, to the fact that such compositions were writen either by clerks or by men of clerkly sympathies. But the ladies give reasons for their preferences. The knights are inconstant and boastful (probably they kissed and told); when they are at war or engaged in tournaments they are absent from home, and when they do return home they are tired and require attention. The clerks, on the other hand, are courteous and affable, they are engaged on humane studies, and theirs is a life which knows nothing of hardship or hazard. There is sometimes a happy jingle in the Latin rhymes, and the descriptions are interesting if you take care not to read too many of them, but it is all literature of an exceedingly conventional type, and the theme discussed is not a whit more absurd than the preferability of the town or country lover.

FRANCIS THOMPSON'S POEMS.

Messrs Burns and Oates promise at an early date a volume containing the collected poems of Francis Thompson with added material, and therewith, a companion volume of his prose. Both will be heartily welcome. The former has been long looked for, and when it appears readers who are chary of handling too much their first editions will be able to lay aside the three separate volumes of the poems and supersede them upon the shelf by the inclusive volume. The "Setected Poems" will not yet be superseded. To this the public have paid the compliment of buying up a whole series of edition, and the more one studies it and compares it with the sources from which it was drawn the more one is impressed with the wisdom which collected the super-cream from the cream of Thompson's work, and with the service which must have been done to the poets memory by such samples of his work at its best being presented to the public at a time when the poet's fame was just on the rise. The prose volume is to be opened with that essay on Shelley which, in spite of its woeful pun on poet after poet having "spiked" what the eighteenth century considered the established "canons" of poetry, and apart from its subaudible autobiographic note, remains one of the best things ever done on Shelley and is a brilliant handling of, at least, one aspect of that poet's personality. What the other critical essays will be like one may perhaps have an idea by turning to the "Academy" for 1817 and thereabouts. It was a whim of that weekly then to issue what is called "academy Portraits"—that is, pictures of writers accompanied by critical and biographical notices. Of those notices Thompson wrote several, and although they do not exhibit him a great critic, they are never lacking in fine diction, and show independence of judgment and sometimes subtlety of thought.

HIS CRITICISMS.

The citation of the example of Donne to justify the roughness of Browning was not so trite as it is now; Tennyson he pronounces to be the greatest song-writer in the language. Coleridge he treats not only as a poet but as a muse of poets, and the distinction in his case and Spenser's between their influence as inspirations and as model is just. Thompson's love of the more complex harmonie in literature comes out in the aversion he expresses to Bacon's short sentences; they have the effect upon his ear of a series of "short barks," and are apt to get as tiresome as "the utterance of a dog, though he, barked like the hoariest sage in kenneldom. To Milton's harmonies, on the other hand, he is exquisitely sensitive, but he feels the poet's remoteness 'from humanity and sets it forth in a sentence in which he very nearly touches his best—"A poet for sheer accomplishment not equalled in our language; in youth capable of laxuriant beauty, in age of severe magnificence, yet in youth or age without humaneness or heart-blood in his greatness; of overflowing sublimity yet not ethereal of concrete solidity, yet not earthly; a poet to whom all must bow the knee, few or non; the heart 'the second name of men in English song who had gone near to being the first if he grandeurs, his majesties, his splendours, his august sublimities had been humid with a tear or a smile.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

PRINCE'S "HEAPS OF NAMES."

When a group of girls at Barbados, was begging, Prince Albert, the King's second son, for his autograph during the visit of the training-ship Cumberland, the Prince replied (says the "West India Committee Circular"), "I write awfully badly and I have heaps of names. Do you want them all?"

The Prince's full names are Albert Frederick Arthur George.

THE REPLY IRONICAL.

During one of the aviation meets (says the 'Liverpool Post"), a young woman went through the hangars under the guidance of a mechanic. After asking all the usual foolish questions, that aviators and their assistants have to answer during a tour of inspection, she wanted to know: "But what if your engine stops in the air—what happens? Can't you come down?" "That's exactly the trouble," responded the willing guide. "There are now three men up in the air in France, with their engines stopped. They can't get down and are starving to death."

"MINCING MACHINE."

The Insurance Act has been instrumental in adding to the gaiety of nations in various ways.

A medico whose practice has been largely augmented by the addition of insured persons (says the "Glasgow News"), found it necessary to purchase an automobile.

Being economically inclined, he secured as a bargain a second-hand car reminiscent of early and experimental days of motor manufacture, the upper body work being an example of primitive coachbuilding, while the engine emitted a succession of asthmatic explosions enabling the owner to dispense with a Gabriel or any other horn.

On its first outing a street gamin hailed it with an appreciative shout. "Hello!" he shouted to a distant companion, "see this? Here's a mincing machine!" And as the "Mincing Machine" it continues to be known.

BENEFITS.

The meeting was being held in support of the Insurance Act, and more especially to commemorate certain benefits, the recipients of which sat in ill-assumed calm on the front benches. The speakers had, in turn, explained fully the various benefits and to some extent also had touched on the question of arrears.

The chairman (adds the "Manchester Guardian"), then invited questions on any point not fully understood.

"Please, sir," came from the back of the hall in a man's voice, "are there any arrears of maternity benefit? I've had ten."

WANTED A SEASON TICKET.

At a certain college (says the "Argonaut"), the male students were not permitted to visit the resident lady boarders. One day a male student was caught in the act of doing so, and was court-martialled.

The head-master, addressing him, said: "Well, Mr. Blank, the penalty for the first offence is two shillings and sixpence, for the second five shillings, for the third seven shillings and sixpence, and so on, rising half a crown each time up to three pounds."

In solemn tones the trespasser said, "How much would a season ticket cost?"

COMEDIAN AND DOG STEALER.

There is a dog snatcher in the neighbourhood of Soho, who is likely to be out of business for a few days. A comedian, appearing at a London hall, introduces a valuable sheep dog into his plantation song. Having had the dog stolen twice, he is especially vigilant in protecting his property.

Last evening, when walking home, he suddenly became aware that the dog was not in sight. Sprinting down a few side turnings off Soho, he espied a man dragging the dog along. Without more ado, the comedian caught up the thief, and, with reminiscences of the days, when he won many a glove encounter, gave the man a sound drubbing. The comedian says it was no use wasting his own or the country's time in giving the man in charge.

DISAPPEARED.

Two men stood looking up at a small mountain.

"So that is Black Mountain?" asked one of the men of a native who was passing.

"Yes, sir," replied the native.

"Is there any story or legend connected with that mountain?" inquired the visitor.

"Lots of 'em," was the reply. "Two lovers went up that mountain once and never came back again."

"Indeed," exclaimed the interested visitors, "what became of them?"

"Why," drawled the native, "they went down on the other side."—"Harper's Magazine."

A HINT TO THE ENGLISH.

At the battle of Trafalgar (says the "Argonaut"), two Scots, messmates and cronies from the same village, happened to be stationed near each other, when the celebrated signal was displayed from the admiral's ship. "Look up and read, Jock," said one to the other. "'England expects every man to do his duty'—not a word for puir auld Scotland!"

Jock cocked his eye at the flags and turned to his crony. "Man, Geordie, is that a' your sense?" he asked. "Scotland kens wee enough that her bairns will do their duty that's just a hint to the Englishmen."

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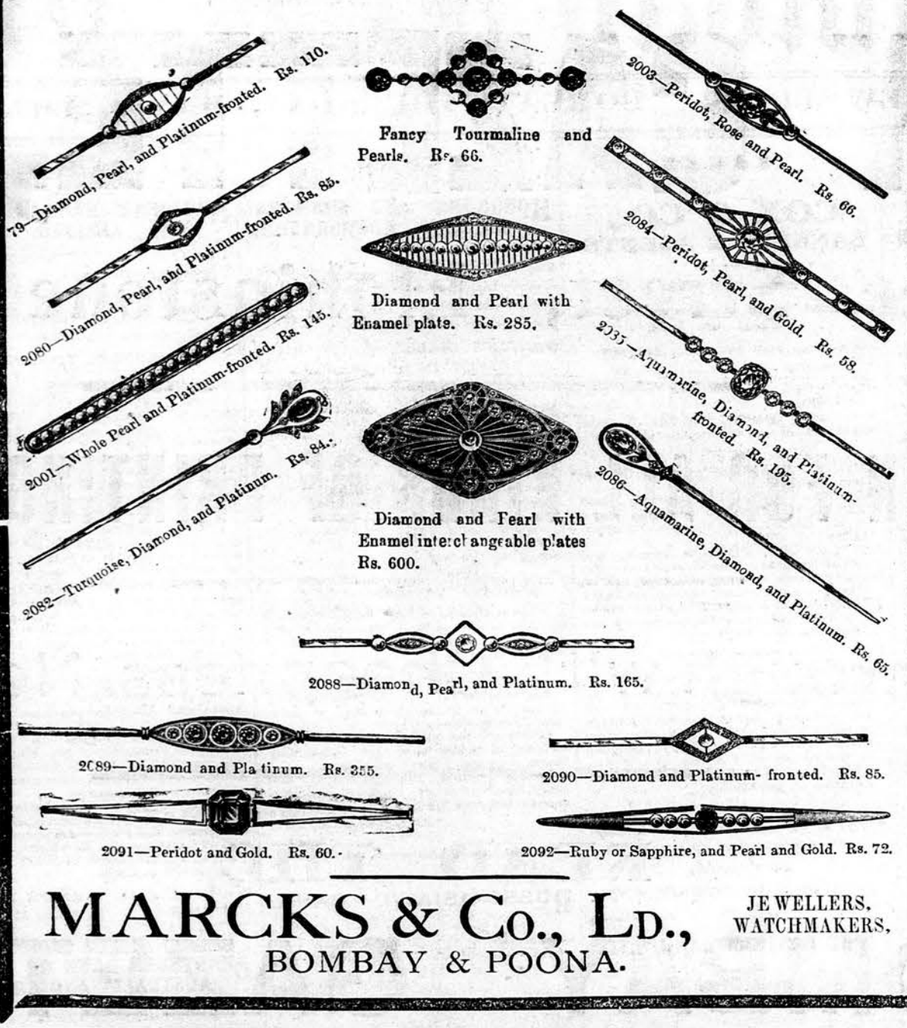
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